The WEEKLY Post.

CONSTITUTION

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THE FOUR SISTERS.

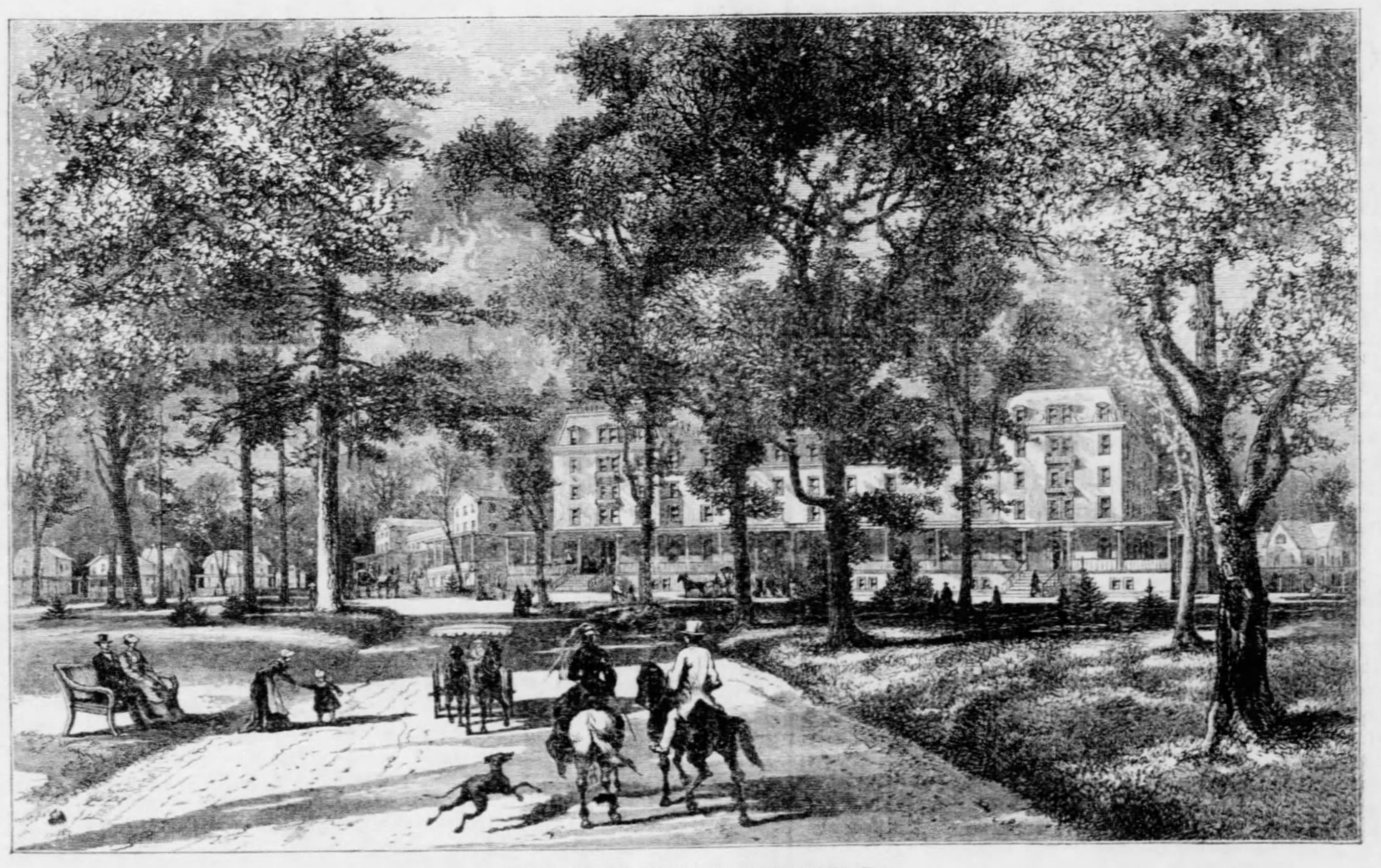
[Translated from the German of Theodor Korner.]

There was once a mother whose daughters three
Were fair as the fairest maids could be:
But, alas! when the little youngest came
It was but its poor mother's grief and shame.
And to look on it almost her heart was broken;
It was lame from its birth, it had never spoken.
It had scacely moved. When there came a day
That the mother was called from this world away.
Then charged she the sisters by One above
To watch o'er that helpless child in love;
And blessing her God for His kind release
The mother gave up her soul in peace.
And still to their word were the sisters true;
They made of the little one much ado.
She was nourished and cherished, tended and loved;
Yet never spoke she, and never moved,
Till there dawned on the sisters a day of pride,
When the eldest went forth as a happy bride—
For once was forgotten the little sister,
In the joyous bustle had no one missed her!

When late to her room the sisters sped,
She was sitting upright in her little bed.
She beckoned unto them, and spoke out clear:
"Mother's been with me, and I've been fed.
Mother's been with me, our mother dear!
She has left for you sisters her blessing true,
And her love she has bid me give to you."
Then the child fell back, as it wearied sore,
And lifted her eyelids never more.

—*Good Words.*

CRESSON, PA., situated almost on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, where they are crossed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at an altitude of two thousand feet above the level of the sea, is a very popular resort. The accommodations provided are of the best kind; the surroundings are attractive; the atmosphere is deliciously cool and pure; and, in brief, it would be difficult to find a more delightful retreat from the stifling heat of cities in midsummer than is here provided by nature and art combined. Several springs of medicinal waters flow from the mountain in the vicinity, and pleasant drives lead away through the almost unbounded forests, where the laurel spreads its wealth of blossoms in spring, and resinous hemlocks and pines give forth their aroma and sigh their ceaseless music. The old Portage Road, with its ten inclined planes—once an American wonder, but now abandoned—crossed the mountain very near to Cresson, and in its ruins possesses great interest for all who note the advance of improvement.



MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CRESSON, PA.

NO. 33.

An Engineer's Story.

It was a sad scene. Around Tom's bed at the hospital was his wife and Tom's old father. Tom had a house of his own, but as the accident had happened at our end of the line, some 70 miles from Perrington, he had been taken at once to the hospital. I knew Tom quite well, for, as I was in the pay department, when I traveled occasionally on his section of the road it was mostly on Tom's engine. Tom was a matter-of-fact man, temperate, well educated for his station in life, and not given to whims.

It was touch and go with Tom, but at last, thanks to good nursing, he seemed to be coming slowly around. Though he might be crippled, still there were hopes that he would not lose his place. If, at the worst, he couldn't run his engine, he might find a berth in the company's repair shops, for he was a good all-round mechanic. Tom was able to sit up, when I last saw him. For the first time he seemed chatty. His mind would, however, revert to the accident, in which some eight people had been killed outright, and some twenty-five wounded. A careful investigation had followed the accident, and as it was clearly proved that it was no fault of Tom's, I didn't see why he should mope so and seem to have trouble on his conscience. "Bunker," said Tom to me, " its in my mind, and it will take years before that accident will be cleaned off of my brain. If—if I had only followed my inclinations, I never should have run 33. Eight killed and 25 wounded! I never thought of that before— that makes 33!" "Nonsense, Tom," I said; "What has 33 to do with it?" "No, it ain't nonsense. I felt she was growing vicious. She was but 18 months old, and had been running rather ugly, when six months ago she got to be as cruel as a tiger. She showed it to me. I ought to have known it—"

"Come, old man," I replied gently, interrupting him. "It's the stimulants that you have been taking, by the doctor's orders, and your nerves are unstrung. Take some of this calming medicine the doctor has left for you, and stop talking."

"I ain't a bit nervous, but am as cool as a cucumber, and my head is as clear as a bell. I ain't a bit shaky. Now just you listen. Thirty-three was built in a company's shop, and I had a hand in her construction. Just the day before we put steam in her there came an old fellow into the shop who claimed that we were infringing on an injector or feeder, or something of his invention. It wasn't any of our business in the shop, so, though we were civil, he didn't get much redress. He was a cussing us for thieves, and all that kind of thing, for stealing his patent, when the boss of the shop walked up, and hearing the chinning, ordered the old man out. It was Bob Harrington that hustled the old chap out, under the boss' orders, of course. Just as the old fellow got to the door, and Bob was bouncing him, he turned round and wished that every one of us around that engine might meet our death. We thought him crazy. Well, 33 was put on the road, and Bill Given he ran her. She commenced right off killing stock. It was a cow or a horse that was smashed most every week. It was alleged that Bill was to blame, and he was discharged. Then Bill took to drinking, and went to the bad. Bub Harrington then got sick of shop work, and took his old place of engineer. Just then he married Sue Morris. I was at the wedding, seeing that Sue is a second cousin of my Jenny. Now, Bub had gone through the war, and wasn't skeery. This spring—it was in May—I met Bub at Hoppling Junction. Denny Keef was his helper, and 33 had a hot journal, or something was out of kelter, and Denny Keef was a cooling and oiling her. I was running 98, and was on the siding waiting for the through freight to pass. Says Bub to me, 'Tom, I ain't going to run 33 no more.' 'Why?' says I."

"'Cause she's showing temper,' says he.

"'How?" says I, laughingly; and I remember I borrowed some cavendish from him.

"'Tom,' says he, 'engines is like humans. For the last week 33 has been showing spite.'

"'Mebbe she wants overhauling?' says I.

"'Nary a bit,' says Bub. 'She is just out of the shop. She makes steam kind of reckless, and wants watching. I have to keep my eyes on the steam-gauge all the time. Sometimes, out of pure cussedness, she won't burn her coals, and all of a sudden you would think she wanted to melt out her grate-bars. She is always a-getting something jammed or sprung, and heating on her bearings, no matter how you keep 'em iled. She is beginning to throw sparks and burning up things. Three days ago she set fire to an awning in a shop a full mile from her.'

"'Cool your head, Bub,' says I, 'at the next water-tank.' Just then the freight train passed along, and I started my old engine, and we went lumbering along. How it happened I don't know, but the face of the old man in the shop who had cursed us appeared before me. That very night 33 killed poor Bub Harrington!"

"Nonsense, man!" I exclaimed.

"No; it is no nonsense. As Bub was crossing Sane's bridge, over Soldier's Creek, he put his head out of the cab window. Some of the hands had been working on the bridge, and had left a bit of scaffold, a piece of 4 by 6 square stuff, hanging over a truss. His head struck plumb against it, he tumbled out of the cab a dead man, and the tender cut him in two. That very next week 33 was shoved on me. I told Jenny I didn't want her, and Jenny she laughed at me. I was mighty careful of her. First thing she did, that was Monday, two weeks ago, was to play hob with a wedding party. There was three carriages in a file, and they were crossing the bridge at Stapleton, most 30 feet above the track. I stopped the exhaust to kill her snorting, and was sliding down grade, making no noise worth mentioning, when the horses in the first carriage got frightened and turned round, and last I see of 'em they was galloping down the hill."

"Stop, Tom, how do you know they were people going to a wedding?" I inquired skeptically.

"Didn't I read about it next day in the Stapleton paper? I was kind of thankful that it was no worse. The man only had his collar-bone broken and a couple of ribs smashed, and the marriage had to be postponed. Next night she killed her first man. You know Mather Hollis?"

"Yes, a half-witted lad."

"So they said he was, but he was a human being all the same. Never was known to have done such a thing before —and, poor fellow, he never will do it again. It was pitch dark, a raining, storming and thundering. I was keeping a sharp lookout as we came to Cross Hollow about 9 o'clock. How that boy was killed the Lord only knows. He was either half asleep or dazed. We never saw him—neither I nor Keef, the fireman, until he stood right up on the track before us. He might have got off but for his fish-pole. That was driven clean through him. I got down-hearted then. I felt that something dreadful was in store for me. One thing about 33 that was strange was that, from being a tidy engine, all of a sudden she got to be dirty, always splashing herself with oil and accumulating cinders. A week passed along without anything a happening, only she kept burning more coal than she should, so that I was grumbled at for waste. Then came Friday two weeks ago. Right off on starting she showed her spite on a little girl that had crept almost on the track. So help me heaven, I think the cursed beast of an engine tolled children on the track. We just grazed that baby. Everything went contrary that morning. Denny Keef, who was a merry fellow, would keep a-cracking jokes, but I couldn't laugh. First, there was a bother about a freight train that had broken an axle ahead of us. That kept us back. At Corley's the station-master got orders for me to make up some 16 minutes I had lost, because there was an excursion train back of me, wanting to be on time for a rowing match as was to take place on Lilly Lake. Well, I let her have it, and she just took the bone in her teeth, and kind of shrieked and howled, her whistle keeping a moaning. Every now and then I had my hand on the throttle to be certain of her. It hadn't been raining for some days, and I knew no sleepers could be loose, and that there were no washaways. But I had a kind of presentiment. I seen the face of the old man and Bub Harrington. Poor Bub was before me when——. All I remember was seeing poor Denny Keef mangled by my side. I could hear—my God!—his bones crunch! All I knew after that was that I was in bed here, with poor Jenny a-crying over me. They say it was a broken rail. Now, in freezing weather a rail can break but in summer mostly never. It was 33 that had made up her mind to go a killing. The only thing I am glad about is that 33 has gone to hell. When Mr. Malcomb, that's the boss of our repair shop, came to see me this morning, (he's been mighty kind, his wife a-sending me jellies and soups,) he asked me if I had no inquiries to make about 33."

"'33,' said he, 'is ground up into fine bits. Just a lot of smashed up, tangled and battered iron. Her bed-frame even is cracked.'

"'Only fit for the scrap pile?' I asked.

"'That's where most of her is now?' said Mr. Malcomb.

"'Thank God for that, says I—for a more murderous engine the hand of man never turned out. She was accursed before she started.'"

* * * * * *

Poor Tom had a bad relapse which ended in a brain fever which set in that night. Poor Jennie is a widow now. Tom raved about 33 until exhaustion came, when he passed away.

As it was easy for me to have access to the machinery account and accident book of the road, I did look up the history of 33, and I am forced to say that poor Tom Massey's story, as far as related to that particular engine, was true to the letter. Have, then, machines certain idiosyncrasies?

THE MAN FROM LOUISIANA.

Scenes and Incidents in the Life of Major E. A. Burke.

Throwing a President Overboard to Save a Governor.

[NewYork Sun.]

Major E. A. Burke was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1841. His grandfather was a participant in the Irish rebellion, in 1798. He escaped to this country and settled in Botetourt County, Virginia, where the Major's father was born. The father removed to Louisville. The Major was a bright, active boy. He received a good education. After leaving school he went into the railroad business and drifted down to Louisiana. The outbreak of the war found him in Texas. He was then 19 years old, and in a fair way to win a fortune. He joined the rebel army, and took an active part in the capture of Galveston. Gen. Magrauder officially complimented him, and he was promoted. Afterward he was detailed to Kirby Smith's army, and took charge of the military workshops of the trans-Mississippi Department. A new life was infused into the department. A thorough reorganization was made, and Gen. Smith was about to reap the fruits of the Major's efforts when the war closed.

The Major then went into business in New Orleans. He had accepted the situation, and was "dead broke." He found work at a well-known marble yard, and began to chip stone at the side of a negro. The Major became an expert cutter, and the freedman was quickly distanced. His wages were raised, and he was rapidly advancing in the scale of stone-clipping, when he took advantage of a new opening, and again went into the railroad business. His fortune began to mend, and in 1872 he became the freight agent of the Jackson Railroad. Meanwhile he had taken an active interest in politics, and received the regular Conservative nomination for Administrator of Improvements in New Orleans. Gen. Pierre Toutant Beauregard ran against him as an independent candidate. This split the Conservative vote, and the carpet-bag nominee slipped in by a plurality. The Major ran 1,300 votes behind the noted conqueror of Fort Sumter. But the Conservative party did not cease to avail themselves of his talents. He was made Chairman of the Registration and Election Committee, and a desperate attempt was made to wrench the State from the hands of the robbers who were throttling her.

The Conservatives nominated John McEnery for Govenor. William Pitt Kellogg of Illinois was put up by the thieves. The good Horace Greeley was nominated for President by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and the honest citizens of Louisiana saw a ray of light on the political horizon. Gov. Warmoth, under the guise of a Liberal, cast his fortunes with Greeley, and there was great rejoicing. An honest count of an honest vote could not fail to rescue the State from the hands of the carpet-baggers. Warmoth's flip-flap had taken the Returning Board out of the hands of the thieves, and there was great consternation at Grant's headquarters in Washington.

The canvass was a hot one. Freedmen began to realize that the money stolen by the carpet-baggers must eventually come out of the pockets of the producers, and showed a disposition to vote the Conservative ticket. While the campaign was progressing, Gov. Warmoth visited this city on business. The famed Percy Bysshe Pinchback was Lieutenant Governor. Under the State Constitution he was acting Governor during Warmoth's absence. He was known to be tooth and toe nail with the Grant thieves, and an ardent hater of the good Horace Greeley, who had done so much to emancipate his race. Pinchback had preceded Warmoth in a visit to the North, and the Governor felt safe in leaving New Orleans. After his departure, however, the carpet-bagging thieves, under instructions from Washington, tried to seize the election machinery. If they could run Pinchback into the State without Warmoth's knowledge, by virtue of his official position as acting Governor, he could remove the Greeley members of the Returning Board and fill their places with Grant thieves.

The plot ripened. Major Burke got wind of it and telegraphed Warmoth what was on foot. The Governor replied that it was a false alarm, as Pinchback was then in New York city. On the next day, however, he confirmed the news in the following alarming dispatch:

"Pinchback has gone. He has fifteen hours the start of me. I leave immediately. Don't let him get into the State ahead of me. WARMOTH."

It was diamond cut diamond. Pinch had gone, and that night there were jubilant breakdowns in Boss Shepherd's club house in Washington. Dent went on a spree, and Babcock and Belknap were in a halo of intellectual glory.

The news was indeed startling, but the Major lost not a moment. Pinchback's most direct route was by way of the Jackson Railroad, but he might slip into New Orleans via Mobile. He must be kept out of the city twelve hours at least, or all would be lost. A strong posse was sent to Mobile to watch the trains. They swore that they would cut the trestlework or tear up the track before the nimble, guinea-colored politician should reach his goal. In the Major's employ on the Jackson Railroad was James B. Kelly. He had been a member of the old volunteer Fire Department of New York city, and was an active, nervy fellow, just the man to head a forlorn hope. The Major sent him up the road into Tennessee to watch the trains. All was explained to him, and he was left free to act as he chose. Kelly pulled up at Milan, Tenn. As the train rolled into the station the yellow Lieutenant Governor was seen through the window lolling on his cushioned seat. Kelly entered the car, and tapped him on the shoulder.

"Is this Gov. Pinchback!" he asked, with a polite bow.

"It is, sir," responded the Lieutenant Governor, with a condescending smile.

"Good," said Kelly. "You're lucky. There's a dispatch for you at the station, and they have orders to deliver to you alone in person."

"You're very kind," answered the Lieutenant Governor. He arose, alighted on the depot platform, and sauntered to the window of the station. "I'll take the dispatch for Gov. Pinchback, if you please," he said, tipping back his hat from his bronzed brow.

The operator was very nervous. He tossed envelopes this way and that, and tumbled things around in a right lively style while searching for the dispatch. A minute or more passed. The Lieutenant Governor was charmed with the evident trepidation of the operator. It was a big thing all around. At last the right envelope was found. The Lieutenant Governor tore it open with consummate nonchalence. The contents were blank paper. He started. The ruse flashed upon him like lightning. He turned. The train was rolling away from the depot on its way to Jackson. Kelly had done his work thoroughly, and the engineer had promptly obeyed orders. A jet of profanity spurted from the lips of the Lieutenant Governor, but the words were drowned in the triumphant whistle of the locomotive. He made desperate attempts to hire an extra engine, but none could be had. Kelly was so sorry, and the operator was so sorry. Everybody was sorry. The Governor was compelled to await the arrival of the next train. It came in due time. He entered it, and there sat Gov. Warmoth, reading the "Adventures of Peter Wilkins." By bribing conductors and laying out his money like a Louisiana politician he had gained ten hours in time.

"Why, Pinch," he inquired, in well-feigned astonishment; "where did you come from?"

The Lieutenant-Governor made a faint attempt to hide his chagrin, but it was no go. There was too much political bile on his stomach, and he worked it off. The interview was instructive and edifying. Those who saw and heard it are satisfied that dog will eat dog when both dogs are angry. The august officials went into New Orleans together, and the members of the Returning Board were not removed. McEnery was elected by 10,000 majority, and the Conservatives secured control of the Legislature. The Washington Ring were aghast, but Grant turned his autocratic screw, and the legal Legislature was driven into the street at the point of the bayonet.

In 1874 Major Burke again took an active part in politics. He revised Kellogg's registration, and laid bare the most gigantic frauds. The people were thoroughly aroused, and nerved to make another effort to throw off the yoke of the thieves. Kellogg had usurped the Governorship, backed by Judge Durell's infamous midnight order and Grant's bayonets. A committee of the Republican United States Senate had visited Louisiana, and reported that Kellogg's Government was an usurpation, the result of a violent abuse of judicial functions and sustained by force. Judge Durell was forced to resign. Yet his order had been executed, and Kellogg held his position. Another election was approaching. The registration machinery was in the hands of the usurper. Mindful of McEnery's 10,000 majority, he had an act passed by his usurping Legislature securing to himself and party the power of denying registration to bona fide citizens. This act was carried into effect. The citizens applied to the courts for mandamuses to compel the supervisors to enroll and register them. The courts were powerless, as Kellogg's registration law punished them for taking cognizance of such appeals. Driven to desperation by Kellogg's seizure of private arms belonging to citizens, the people arose in their might on Sept. 14, 1874. They drove Kellogg from power and placed Gov. McEnery in the State House, while the whole nation throbbed with sympathy. Major Burke took an active part in this uprising. On the night of the 13th it was known that Federal troops had been ordered from Holly Springs to sustain Kellogg. While the citizens were determined to drive the usurper from power, they were resolved not to come in contact with United States troops. A committee visited the Major to secure his aid in delaying the arrival of the troops. A proposition to burn Manchac bridge was made, but the Major would not listen to it. He said that he was an officer of the road, and could not connive at the destruction of the company's property.

The committee finally retired, leaving the matter in the Major's hands. His plans were quickly formed and as quickly executed. Before daylight his messenger was flying up the road on a hand car, giving orders to the foremen of the different gangs then engaged in raising the roadbed, and a few hours afterward the train bound South with soldiers on board was stopped by a gap of some hundred yards where the workmen had taken up the track and were industriously shoveling away at the embankment. There was some pretty loud talk, explanations and expostulations, and after a delay of an hour the track was relaid and the train proceeded. Two miles on the road there was another stoppage. Two hundred yards of track had been taken up, and the gang were very hard at work. There was more confusion and some excitement. The explanations were more profuse. In two hours the train was under way and went along smoothly for about three miles. But the men were working very desperately on that September morning, and here the train stopped at a break of nearly five hundred yards. Then the Federal commander lost patience. He even drew a pistol and threatened to shoot a foreman. But the plot was already successful. The citizens were thrashing the life out of the usurper and scattering his Government of thieves to the winds. Within five days, however, Gov. McEnery was forced to turn his Government over to a United States officer, who held the reins until he could collar the terrified Kellogg, and drop him again into the usurpers chair, where he remained, propped up by Grant's bayonets, until his term expired and he was succeeded by Gov. Nicholls.

In 1874 Major Burke was elected Administrator of Improvements in New Orleans. He remained in office two years, and left a clean record. He retired at the end of his term without a complaint of mismanagement, neglect, or extravagance. He took an active part in the campaign of 1876. Knowing the composition of the Returning Board he expected that both Nicholls and Tilden would be counted out, and traveled with alacrity to make the bargain with Hayes by which President Tilden was thrown over the wall and Gov. Nicholls left in the garden. He seems to have loved Louisiana more than the United States. If his mind could be bared and the process of reason through which he assented to Kellogg's being foisted into the United States Senate could be unravelled, it might prove entertaining and instructive.

Major Burke is tall and thin. He has a light complexion, mild blue eyes, and a large straight nose. His mouth is covered with a brown mustache. There are occasional seams in his forehead, and when he moves his eyes a keen observer can see crow tracks at the corners of the sockets. Iron-gray is the color of his hair. The hair is parted at the side and heaved up from the forehead in genuine Andrew Jackson style. The Major wears a piccadilly collar, using a strip of black ribbon for a tie. The ends of both collar and tie drop over his shirt bosom, which is ornamented by three gold screws for studs. He wears a black coat and waistcoat, and striped pantaloons. His gaiters bear a nice polish. His cuffs drop below the sleeves of his coat, and are fastened with gold buttons of a unique design. A modest gold watch chain gives the man a chaste finish.

Major Burke is now before the people as the regular nominee of the Democratic party for State Treasurer. He received the nomination after a contest of unparalelled stubborness against two formidable rivals.

HOW WORTH LIVES.

The Man Milliner's Way of Spending His Money.

Worth, the Paris man milliner, is not a Frenchman at all, but a Protestant Englishman with a Catholic and Parisian wife, and two sons just out of college. His home is at Suresnes, a suburb of the gay capital, immediately under the guns of its chief defense, Fort Mort Valerian, which the Germans failed to reduce in 1871. Here he plays the genial host in an elegant chateau, planted in the midst of extensive grounds, which are fenced in by high brick walls. One day and night each year, house and grounds are thrown open to Worth employes, the women appearing in dresses given them from his store, and each trimmed according to the great milliner's directions. Worth is as proud of his home as of his business establishment, and personally directs the work of his gardens. These are diversified with fountains, statuary and grottoes, and a large hot-house supplies at all times the fruits and flowers of different regions and seasons. Many tropical trees decorate the grounds, about which are placed columns from the old Hotel de Ville and the palace of the Tuileries, destroyed by the Communists in 1871, and bronze and other souvenirs of the reigns of Francis I. and Louis XIV. The residence itself is of brick and stone, palatial in size and appointments. The reception room has walls inlaid with porcelain tiles of varied and brilliant color, and the large brick fire-place is silver mounted. The music saloon has furniture upholstered in the finest satin, with chairs of ebony frames and backs of costly lacquer work. The table for the music is a magnificent piece of inlaid mosaic work, and on raised platforms at either side of the room are lounges, sofas, and tete-a-tetes. About all the rooms and halls, which are furnished with the same taste and elegance, articles of *virtu* from Eastern nations are profusely scattered. Madame Worth counts among the treasures of her dining-room the plate, crockery and glass-ware of King Louis Phillippe. Her own chamber, whose decoration she especially prides herself upon, is carpeted with sage-green tapestry, and the walls are upholstered in harmonizing colors. The ceiling is one immense plate-mirror, with a central medallion of silk, satin and lace. The doors have stained glass windows, and the bed either down quilts and coverings of silk and satin. Near the main residence of the parents are cottages for two sons, alike in every particular, and royally furnished for living enjoyment.

CLOSE OF A CURSED CAREER.

A Crime of Half a Century Recalled by a Death in an Alms-House.

[Baltimore Telegram, 22d.]

The death of Jane Cunningham, a pauper patient at Bayview asylum, at the age of 73 years, ends a somewhat remarkable career, and recalls a startling tragedy of fifty years ago, in which she figured prominently as "The woman in the case." Sheriff Swearinger of Washington county, a young man of wealth and high social position, had just taken to his residence a beautiful bride, when he met by accident Miss Cunningham, then a charming and accomplished girl of 19. It was a case of mutual love at first sight. A criminal intimacy followed, knowledge of which finally came to the ears of the young bride. Shortly after this Swearinger, while horseback riding with his wife, asked permission to leave her for a few minutes. She refused to grant the privilege, and after upbraiding him for his intimacy with Miss Cunningham, threatened to follow him if he left her side. Finding her in earnest, and anxious to free himself from the alliance, he hurled her from the horse, and she fell to the ground a corpse. The killing occurred in Allegany county. He threw the body among some rocks and mutilated the horse, to convey the impression that the animal had fallen and killed its rider. This theory was accepted, and the murdered woman was buried from her husband's home, he appearing in the role of chief mourner. Suspicion was subsequently excited, and threats of an official investigation prompted the murderer to fly from the State, taking his paramour with him. He was pursued, arrested in New Orleans, returned to Allegany county, convicted of the crime purely on circumstantial evidence, and hanged at Cumberland. On the scaffold he confessed his crime. Miss Cunningham lived the life of a prostitute in the South for many years until her beauty faded, and nearly a quarter of a century ago she came to Baltimore, and, becoming insane, went to an asylum and recovered. Being without friends or means, she then entered the city alms house, and for many years has been a devout and professing Christian. She was connected with some of the leading families of Western Maryland, and was a woman of education, culture, brilliancy and beauty.

A HINT.

Our Daisy lay down
In her little nightgown,
And kissed me again and again
On forehead and cheek,
On lips that would speak,
But found themselves shut, to their gain.

Then, foolish, absurd,
To utter a word,
I asked her the question so old:
That wife and that lover
Ask over and over,
As if they were surer when told

There close at her side
"Do you love me ?" I cried;
She lifted her golden crowned head,
A puzzled surprise
Shone in her gray eyes—
"Why, that's why I kiss you," she said.

WEST POINT'S OLDEST GRADUATE.

Pulling a Checker Board from Under the Head of Aaron Burr.

CENTREVILLE, MD., August 23.—Dr. Robert Wright, now the oldest living graduate of West Point Military Academy, is preparing to pay it his last visit. Dr. Wright was born on Christmas day 1797, entered West Point Academy in 1814, and graduated in 1818. When he entered the school there were only fifty students, and the Doctor says that all the buildings on the place were not worth more than $3,000. It was in the years that the Doctor spent at the Point that the Academy proper, the mess house and two of the barracks were built, the stone used in these buildings having been procured on the Point and on the adjoining property. It has now been more than sixty years since the Doctor saw the place, and he is anxious to pay another visit to it before his death, which is not likely to occur soon, as he is well and hearty, and remarkably active for a man of his years.

Gen. Bonnevillle, who recently died, and who was before his death the oldest living graduate of West Point, was in the class just preceding Dr. Wright. Only two gentlemen are now living who were students at the Academy at the time of the Doctor's graduation. These are Gen. Henry Brewerton, who built Fort Federal Hill in Baltimore, and Henry Thompson, Esq., President of the National Bank of Baltimore. While a student at West Point the Doctor heard much of the duel between Burr and Hamilton, and on his way there once, after he boarded the steamer at New York, his first request of the Captain was that when the monument that had been erected over Hamilton's remains should be reached he should have the place pointed out to him. He presently made the acquaintance of a young man, also a cadet, and a game of checkers was proposed. The two boys went at once to the saloon, and, after looking for some time found the checker board under the head of an old gentleman who was lying on a settee. Young Wright took hold of the board, and, gently drawing it out, let the gentleman's head fall plumb upon the settee. He arose, muttered something about rudeness, and went upon deck. Wright's companion was shocked at such a liberty, and asked him if he knew who the gentleman was, and being answered in the negative, replied, "That's Aaron Burr." It was enough for young Wright. The checkers were forgotten, and he followed Mr. Burr to the deck, gazing at him in mute astonishment until the steamboat reached West Point. The Doctor describes Burr as a man of medium size, and with eyes sunken in his head, but bearing the marks of a powerful will and a brave heart. The Doctor has a vivid recollection of the Academy and its surroundings, and delights in talking of them.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Military Force Numbering 3,600,000, or the One-Tenth of Population.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Before the Franco-German war the Liberals incessantly demanded the cutting down of the war estimates, the reduction of the annual contingent, and even the abolition of the permanent army. These same politicians, who threw numerous obstacles in the way of Marshal Neil's reorganization of the army and the mobiles, have, after a severe lesson, lived to vote for compulsory service, military districts, and war estimates far in excess of those of the Empire.

In 1870, the last year of the Empire, the war estimates were 373,000,000 francs, while in 1878 they were 550,000,000 francs, not to speak of the "compte de liquidation," or money voted for replenishing arsenals, &c. It is now estimated that the military forces of France consist of 3,600,000 men—that is to say, a tenth of the population; and they are thus divided: Under the flag, permanent army, 480,000 men; permanent navy, 50,000 men. Then come the men who belong to the active army, but who are not on active service: Army, 1,600,000 men; navy, 70,000 men. The territorial army is set down, with its reserve, at 1,400,000 men. This makes a total of 3,070,000 men, not counting the permanent portion of the army, namely the officers. It is estimated that in the event of a mobilization it would be possible to *encadrer* 1,180,000 men—that is to say, the regimental staffs are accounted sufficiently strong for this mass of soldiers. The infantry mobilized would be represented by 770,000 men, the artillery by 142,000, the cavalry by 90,000, the engineers by 20,000, the military train by 44,000, the gendarmerie by 50,000, the administration by 26,000, and the auxiliary services by 38,000.

Once this mighty host mobilized and placed in the field there would still remain 900,000 men (of whom 300,000 are trained) to fill up vacancies. And behind these, again, the territorial army, which is being rapidly organized, and is every day growing in strength, and such corps as the douaniers, or custom house officers, and the forresters, which corps, according to the Army List of 1878, consists of thirty-five companies and three squadrons.

THE SYSTEM IS OFTEN SO RAPIDLY REDUCED by a severe attack of diarrhœa, or other affection of the bowels, as to get almost beyond the reach of medicine, before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. Better keep by you Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a safe curative for asiatic cholera, cramps, dysentery, &c., and thus be prudently prepared to treat these complaints on their first appearance. SMW&W

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 31, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
Clubs of 20 for 35c	7 00
Clubs of 30 for 33c	9 90
Clubs of 40 for 30c	12 00
Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c	12 50
Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c	20 00

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

"POOL YOUR ISSUES."

"KEARNEY is right," remarked DON CAMERON to a crowd of his adherents with whom he was holding consultation on Wednesday, at the Monongahela House; "the only safety for the Republican party of Allegheny county is to pool your issues. That's the way to do it." "But how," querried RUTAN. "Why you see the objective point of the whole campaign is the election of United States Senator; all other matters are subordinate; HOYT was not nominated to be elected; and a few petty county offices must not be allowed to stand in the way of the election of sixteen members of the Legislature, sound on the Senatorship. Pool your issues, I say again." "But how—tell us how," interposed RUTAN. "I am afraid my friend, you are growing dull since you left the town of Beaver," smilingly responded the young Senator as he knocked the ashes from his Partaga, "pool your issues, man. It was always Bob's last card. Its better than a business men's meeting. Pooling is simplicity itself. Given a certain number of candidates for a certain number of offices. Divide the gross receipts of the offices by the number of candidates, whose running endangers my legislative candidates recollect, and the result will be each man's share of the pool. Promise RICHARDSON half the Recorder's salary, and GRAHAM no opposition next hitch, or *vice versa*. Do the same as between ROWAND and MCGONNIGLE. Promises are cheap and dividing future gains is the extreme of economy. That's pooling. I got the points from BOB. He has rather lost his grip here, or would be out. Pool your issues, and we will worry through. As for ERRETT and that young Doctor—but this is rather dry work gentlemen, what shall it be?" "The widow CLICQUOT" said HARRY OL——" but just here the tin foil of the phonograph gave out, and the world lost the rest of the consultation.

The pooling plan, however, has been adopted, as DON CAMERON suggested. We are a little curious to see how it will work.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE COUNTRY.

Undoubtedly the condition of the labor and artizan classes in this country is bad enough, but exaggeration of this fact only makes things worse. Some of the wild statements of KEARNEY, for instance, that there are three millions unemployed laborers in the country, two or three hundred thousand in Massachusetts and forty thousand in Boston, can only work mischief. They are a discouragement to all honest endeavor to lighten the load of misery. The chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, Colonel WRIGHT, by printing in advance a chapter on the unemployed labor of that State, from his annual report, has done good service in correcting the loose statements of KEARNEY and his associate agitators.

The statistics presented by Colonel WRIGHT prove, by a comparison with those of previous years, that the number of hands employed in Massachusetts in 1877 actually increased in all the leading branches to a considerable extent over the number employed in 1875, and that there has been a further increase in the number employed during the present year as compared with 1877. The canvass to get at these facts was begun on the 24th of June last. It is represented to be complete and thorough, and to virtually include every city and town in the Commonwealth. The result, when summed up, shows that out of a population of 1,651,912, the total number of skilled and unskilled laborers in the State, of both sexes, amounts to 584,690, and that of this number only five per cent., or 28,598, were out of employment on the 1st of June, 1878. The reason why these official figures are made public at this time is stated by Colonel WRIGHT to be because "it has been reported, and the report has been industriously circulated, that there are from 200,000 to 300,000 people out of employment in Massachusetts—40,000 in the city of Boston—3,000,000 in the United States, &c." In June, moreover, when this investigation was made, a number of the mills were closed and the shoe factories dull. "In Fall River alone at that date 8,000 operatives were out of work, most of whom have now some employment;" and as the shoe factories are busy everywhere, it is asserted that if the statistics had been taken on the 1st of August instead of the 1st of June "the total number of unemployed would not be one-half as large as given." Col. WRIGHT fortifies this assertion by showing, from the reports of the overseers of the poor in various towns and cities, that there has been less demand for assistance than for years past. Whether the number of the unemployed in Massachusetts affords sufficient grounds for an estimate of the number out of work for the whole country may be questionable, but Col. WRIGHT is of opinion that it does, and remarks that "on the basis given the unemployed in the whole United States reaches 570,000; a number too vast altogether," he adds; "but the absurdity of the 3,000,000 statement is readily seen when it is known that there are but 10,000,000 people in the country engaged in productive industries." The statistics thus furnished, even though the deductions drawn from them may not be strictly accurate so far as they relate to the whole Union, will serve to correct the exaggerations afloat as to the enormous number of persons unemployed.

This report is encouraging for it seems to show the country has "touched bottom," and is on the upward incline, slowly, very slowly, but surely. Even if this is a little premature, it will do every body good to think so. These observations from Colonel WRIGHT's report are of interest, although in tracing the causes of industrial depression, we would lay a larger share of responsibility on governmental interference and contraction.

We do not wish it to be understood for a moment that we do not think the people are poor; they are poor indeed, but they are not starving, and we venture the opinion that they are not suffering for food to the extent the popular estimate would lead us to imagine, and the number now out of employment is not much larger than in ordinary times.

The testimony of officials in very many cases was, that a large percentage of those out of employment would not work if they could, or would not work for less than the wages of five years ago. The people are living on smaller wages, are learning to live within their means, and trying to adapt their wants to the circumstances in which they find themselves; the manufacturer is trying to keep his industry alive, is making every effort to keep his employes at work. They have been sick, both employer and employe; but they cannot be cured by constantly telling them how sick they are; certainly not by making them believe they are sicker than they really are. We have had enough of industrial hypochondria, and it is time the public recognized the facts in the case, and acted accordingly. The industrial stagnation and depression has been, and is, severe enough; but every sign indicates sure recuperation. The people are growing stronger every month; and, while this country will not jump into prosperity, it will find itself farther along during the next six or twelve months than it would have believed possible six months ago; for the assurance comes from every hand, by reports to this office from all parts of the Commonwealth, that employers of labor are starting up, or preparing to start up, this fall. Occasionally we still hear of works closing, but these reports grow less and less frequent. Whatever involves the welfare of the workingmen of this State, it is our duty to consider. It is therefore proper that we should state the result of long, patient and searching inquiry into the causes which have led to the present condition of things.

We have considerately studied most of the theories advanced, but have been entirely unable to formulate the causes alleged. If any one is prominent, it is to be found in exaggerated personal credit; and, as a corollary of this, exaggerated statements of the ills that are upon us lie at the foundation of whatever of Communism there is in this country. Communism always thrives on reckless and exaggerated statements as to the reality. So, when through business failures, which force readjustments of values, the individuals of our nation, to a large extent, have extricated themselves from the business chaos to which their own inflation has carried them, then will come general prosperity. This state of affairs is coming; and the assertion is made not alone upon the recent investigation in this State, but as the result of personal inquiries and observations made by the writer during the home canvass, in nearly all the New England States, all the Middle States, the Southern Atlantic States, except Florida, and in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and from extensive inquiries of travelers from the West and Southwest. No region but from it comes reports of business revival—slow, as we have said, but sure recuperation; and it is right the people should know the facts. The State cannot enforce prosperity.

Before the HEWITT Committee in New York, on Wednesday, some wild statements were made as to the number of unemployed in the country. One witness said they amounted to 3,780,000, but gave no basis of facts for his loose estimate. It was merely a guess. Another witness, an agent for the "Business Improvement Society" of Boston, expressed every confidence in Col. WRIGHT's report, referred to above, and urged that "the great cause of discontent among the laboring classes in Massachusetts, was due to the failures among business men, and rascalities and frauds in business, also the failures of savings banks. The working men were quick to lose confidence and there was a good deal to be attributed to that. Of the one hundred and seventy-nine savings banks in Massachusetts thirty-seven were in receivers' hands."

A PAIR OF BARGAINS.

A careful reading of the testimony of Major BURKE of New Orleans, before the POTTER Committee leads to the impression that two bargains or arrangements were in process of negotiation during the Presidential count. Major BURKE is reliable and undoubtedly well posted, but it is easy to see he don't care to tell the whole story, and expose the full details of all his conferences, verbal and written, with the Republicans representing HAYES. After it became apparent HAYES was to be counted in by the Electoral Commission, BURKE, as the representative of the NICHOLLS government, devoted his best energies to securing its recognition. We hardly blame him for that. As a Louisianian the rescue of his State from carpet-bag rule was more important than the possibilities of TILDEN getting in, by a breakup of the count. Filibustering to prevent the count going on was the card BURKE held. The HAYES party promised the withdrawal of the troops and the eventual recognition of NICHOLLS. Filibustering was stopped, HAYES crawled in over the slimy track of perjury and fraud, and in due time NICHOLLS was recognized. It matters little how each party—BURKE and his southerners and HAYES and his advisers—accomplished their assigned parts, or how they have since beat the the devil around the bush about it, the essential fact is that the bargain was completed and was carried out.

In Major BURKE's testimony on Thursday, we catch a queer glimpse of DON CAMERON, then GRANT's Secretary of War, in the negotiations. DON seemed to have no doubt, in his conversations with BURKE, that the NICHOLLS government would prevail, but he was most anxious to secure the two United States Senatorships, now filled by EUSTIS and KELLOGG, for the Republicans. In this he was seconded by JOHN SHERMAN. Here is what Major BURKE said of his interview with CAMERON:

> Mr. Cameron appeared to be impressed with the conviction that the Nicholls Government should prevail, as he appeared to be fully aware of the condition of things there. The difficulties in the way were touched upon, such as the decreasing power of the Republican party in the United States Senate, and that they would as a party question, oppose any action in Louisiana that would lessen their power in the Senate. The difficulties presented in case the vote of the State was declared for Hayes were also discussed, and witness assured Mr. Cameron he could present a legal theory on which the Nicholls Government could be sustained even if the electoral count was given to Hayes; that the Returning Board had no power to count the vote for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor; that the Legislature alone had the power, and that the Democrats had already a majority in both houses.

Ah, but accepting this loop-hole would admit the legality of the NICHOLLS Legislature, and where then would have been the United States Senators? Two Democrats certain. Major BURKE continued:

> While witness understood from Secretary Cameron that two Republican United States Senators would be exacted from Louisiana provided the Nicholls government was recognized, yet there was no special pledge made and the matter was deferred, and Mr. Columbus Delano went to Columbus, Ohio, in reference to the matter.
>
> *Question*—Was there anything said at that interview about who should be chosen as such Senator?
>
> The witness did not answer the question, but said that he believed Mr. Sherman was acting with Mr. Cameron in the matter of the United States Senatorships.
>
> Q.—Then there were two sets of Republican gentlemen in Washington—one set at the Wormly Conference, who were interested only in the seating of Hayes, and the other, Mr. Cameron and his friends, who wanted two United States Republican Senators as well? A.—Yes, sir.
>
> Q.—How do you know that Mr. Sherman was acting with Mr. Cameron in regard to the Republican Senators? A.—Because it was told to me.

The intrigue for two Republican Senators failed. EUSTIS, Dem., whose election was not disputed, was admitted for one, and KELLOGG got the other seat by STANLEY MATTHEWS' vote, although, as a matter of fact, this vote condemned HAYES' Louisiana policy, of which MATTHEWS had been a champion. It was a crooked business all around, and much remains to disclose, but it is doubtful whether even BEN BUTLER can rake out a straight story.

HOOKER ON GRANT.

General HOOKER pays his compliments to General GRANT, *apropos* to the latter's third term aspirations, but more especially as to his declaration that HOOKER's fight on Lookout Mountain—the "battle in the clouds"—was all a myth. "Fighting JOE" writes with as much vigor as he battled on the field, and quitting the defensive, charges right into GRANT's main position, and points out the cost and blunders of his campaigns against Richmond. First as to the battle on Lookout Mountain, General HOOKER emphatically says:

> I did attack and carried Lookout Mountain, and this was the first assurance to General Grant that he was to be successful in all his operations around Chattanooga, although General Sherman had repeatedly informed him of successes which were never realized. Chaplain Van Horn's history of the Army of the Cumberland will present you with all of the facts, and I know them to be facts, General Grant or General anybody else to the contrary notwithstanding. General Grant, as well as some other officers high in rank, is famous for after-thoughts, as you will find on critical examination. We had, and I presume still have, rings in the army as well as out of it.
>
> I have not written so much about the fight at Lookout since the war as I now have, as I am anxious that you should know all the facts. My fight at Lookout might have equalled General Grant's in the Wilderness had I chosen to advance in front on the enemy behind their intrenchments, which seemed to be his favorite mode, but which his whole army revolted at at Cold Harbor. But I had no particular desire to be considered a butcher in my mode of making war. Some time I do hope that a committee of intelligent and fearless Congressmen may be appointed to investigate this subject, and to report not only on this battle but Shiloh, the losses in the Wilderness, etc., as in no other way can the truth of the history be made out. General Ingalls, Grant's own quartermaster, informed me that he furnished transportation for ninety thousand men to go North between the Rapidan and the James rivers, and, of course, this number could not embrace all the casualties

General HOOKER doubts whether in reality GRANT is the author of the interviews recently put forward in his name, as they are foreign to his style of conversation in composition; but suspects the *Herald* interviewer was "coached" by another officer of the army of high rank, (evidently referring to BADEAU, GRANT's BOSWELL) "whose peculiar mode of warfare for some time past has been of this covert character."

HENRY ARMITT BROWN, one of the most prominent of the rising young men of the country, died in Philadelphia, after a long illness, on Wednesday last. He was most widely known as a brilliant orator, and not only an orator in the usual meaning of that term, but one whose finished elocution was backed by accomplishments of the scholar and the erudition of a close and painstaking student in the field of historical research. He was but thirty-two years of age, and was an enthusiast in the cause of good government. Unlike many men of acquirements, wealth and leisure, he did not disdain active political service for any cause he deemed right. In a speech he delivered last year, he defined his idea of what a politician should be in these words:

> I do not share the usual contempt for men of that much abused title, politician. It is in itself an honorable name. There can be no nobler profession, short of the ministry of Christ, than that of politician; but of politician in its nobler, better sense. To devote great talents and lofty character to the service of the State; to stand up in her defence, unmoved by the winds of favor or the tempests of adversity; to act from no motive but love of common weal—this is to be a politician and a statesman! And dark will be the future of America when such a career shall have ceased to be possible and such an ideal to stir the ambition of her youth! Do not you, who are the teachers of the young, discourage them from entering the service of the State by holding up the name of politician to reproach.

Something in this same spirit, we find this sensible utterance in a recent letter of Congressman HEWITT of New York, in reply to criticisms on his speech to the Columbia collegiates, advising them to train themselves in the high duties of social order and free government. Said Mr. HEWITT:

> My idea is that this Government is based upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, and its perpetuity can only be insured by combatting ignorance and vice, wherever and in whatever shape it may show itself. I have absolute faith in universal suffrage, but it must be instructed and enlightened by intelligent discussion, which cannot be had if the educated separate themselves into an exclusive class and neglect to take an active and earnest part in the administration of public affairs. The "laboring classes," as they are called, have the greatest possible interest in good government, and I commend them for compelling college graduates and professional men generally to wake up to the duties imposed upon them by the possession of social influence and education. If the present unrest and agitation shall bring about this result, it will be fortunate for all classes.

IT is an ill wind that bodes no good to any one, and the desperate straits of the CAMERON faction seem likely to benefit the oil producers, in repressing the exactions of the pipe line and railroad monopolists. HARTRANFT, "State Secrets" LEAR, and their subordinates are making a great parade just now of what they propose to do in enforcing the anti-discrimination clauses of the Constitution. These safe-guards have been the supreme law of the State since ratified by the people by a hundred and fifty thousand majority in December, 1873, in the face of the bitterest opposition from the CAMERONS, MACKEY, QUAY, HARTRANFT, HOYT, LEAR, ERRETT, RUTAN and the whole caboodle of CAMERON strikers; but notwithstanding their oaths of fidelity to the Constitution, no attempt was ever made by them to enforce its provisions until they commenced to hear the liveliest thunder from the oil regions, and political bankruptcy stared them in the face. On the contrary, all these years that the oil producers have been at the mercy of the corporations, the CAMERON crowd was hand-in-glove with their oppressors, and made no attempt to stay their exactions, although it was the sworn duty of some of them to do so. They have had the Governor and the Legislature, and for near five years have either refused or evaded passing laws for the protection of the oil producers. They are directly and solely responsible for the oppression of the oil interest. The pretense now made of a purpose to apply the constitutional safe-guards has a political origin in the scare about the vote of the oil counties. But for all that, and having no confidence in their sincerity, we hope that the fight of the CAMERON office holders will be productive of good results to the producing interest.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

SENATOR THURMAN has received a larger number of congratulations upon and indorsements of his late speech from New York and New Jersey than from any other State or section. The gospel is spreading.

KEARNEY is too thin to spread over the great surface he has mapped out. He cannot pool any issues nor create a revolution. In California he had a text and a reason, but they were different from those which move our people.

> SENATOR COKE of Texas, a Democrat, is in Washington and speaks very discouragingly of the prospects of his party in the "Lone Star State."—*Dispatch.*

The Senator thinks the Democrats will not have over 60,000 majority and six members of Congress, which is all the State is entitled to. This is discouraging certainly—to the Republicans. At a full grown Texas State Convention there are more live Democrats in attendance than there are Republican voters in some States.

THE London *Times* is struck by the mechanical display made by the United States at the Paris Exposition, and concedes the pre-eminence of the mechanical genius of our people as illustrated by the great display of labor saving inventions. It accounts for this by the conditions of a new and undeveloped country, where labor is in demand and necessity becomes the mother of invention. Uncle Sam may pull down his vest on this compliment from the British autocrat.

THE Statue Commissioners, headed by General CAMERON, are in session in Philadelphia, to decide who shall "do" FULTON and MUHLENBERG in marble or bronze for the National Gallery. It is to be hoped there will be no favoritism in this part of the work, and that the Commissioners will fix upon a sculptor or sculptors who have done unquestionably good work, acknowledged as such by the concurrent testimony of competent judges, and leave it to them to work out their own designs.

IF there were fewer millionaires in California, there would not be so many KEARNEYS. If Mr. MACKAY, who boasts of sixty millions and his willingness to give two million to elect GRANT, would expend that sum in relieving the distress of poor people, he would grow in the esteem of his fellow citizens, besides laying up the treasure in Heaven where the GRANT thieves will never break in and steal. The great capitalists of this country would do well in devising methods for the relief of the destitute, much better than falling on their knees to GRANT to protect them with bayonets.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, under the law, has the appointment of the new officials of Lackawanna county, and seems to have made a fair and judicious apportionment of offices—the one, in fact, suggested by the representatives of the Democrats, Republicans and Greenbackers. The officers of the new county will consist of seven Republicans, eight Democrats and four Greenback-Labor men. These appointments are considered the strongest that could be made, and will stand the test of the fall election if they have to go before the people. The Common Pleas Judge will be Judge BENTLEY of Lycoming. The bar of the new county asked this appointment.

BUTLER is getting himself called out as a candidate for Governor by the petition plan. Blanks are circulated, and the names filled in from actual admirers of old BEN, from gravestones or directories, as the case may be. It is said forty thousand names have been obtained. They will be printed, and the General will respond, avowing himself a candidate, and laying down a platform. His chances of election are good, notwithstanding he will have Republican and Democratic candidates to oppose him. We have no objection to seeing BUTLER Governor of Massachusetts for one year, just to break up the dynasty that has ruled that State for half a century. He will make it lively for Beacon street and the great mill owners, who exhausted their philanthropy in behalf of the Southern slaves.

THE "American Bar Association" has an extended field of usefulness befor it, and it can be made an important instrument of reform. It was organized at Saratoga last week, by the election of JAMES O. BROADHEAD of St. Louis, as President, with Vice Presidents from each State. The Pennsylvania Vice is GEORGE W. BIDDLE of Philadelphia, who is an honor to the profession of the State and nation. The objects of the National Association are set down to be, "to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union; to uphold the honor of the profession of law; and to encourage cordial intercourse among members of the American bar."

THE Supreme Court of North Carolina has made a decision which will interest defendants in court, and might have a good effect, should it become a common ruling, in mitigating the extravagance of abuse which is the sole stock in trade of many lawyers. In the case of COBLE vs. COBLE, the Carolina Court held that "where the Judge permitted the plaintiff's counsel in a civil case to wantonly berate and villify a defendant in his speech to the jury, it was sufficient ground to give the defendant a new trial." This is a righteous ruling, and it would have a wholesome effect if our Pennsylvania judges would apply its principle.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Democratic Convention of Cameron county meets next Monday, and the Elk County Convention, September 2nd.

THE Republicans of Tioga have made the following nominations: Congress, John I, Mitchell; Assembly, Benjamin Dorrance and C. V. Elliott.

THE Greenback organ of Williamsport refuses to put up the name of the Greenback candidate for Judge, although supporting the remainder of the ticket.

THE Democrats of Bradford county have nominated Judge E. A. Parson for Congress; and for Representatives—J. E. Piollet, L. G. Vanhorn and Elmer Horton.

DR ANDREW YEAGER of Johnstown has been nominated on the Democratic ticket for Treasurer of Cambria county, in place of Joseph A. Wertner, who resigned the nomination.

A MASS meeting of the Democracy of Somerset county, will be held in the Court House, Monday evening, August 26th, to be called to order after the adjournment of the County Convention.

AN independent club, composed of men of all parties, is to be started at Renova to support Hon. A. J. Quigley for the Legislature. He is running in opposition to all the regular nominations.

THE Democrats of Bradford county have made the following nominations: For Congress, Elijah A. Parsons, Towanda; for Representatives, Joseph E. Piollet, Lester G. Vanhorn, Elmer Horton.

THE Democratic judicial conference for the Franklin and Fulton district is at a dead-lock. The conferees from Franklin voted steadily for F. M. Kimmell, while those from Fulton supported George W. Smith.

THE Greenbackers of Indiana county have reconstructred their ticket to make it balance. The new candidates for Assembly are T. St. Clair Thompson and Ed. Meldren, and Dr. McEwen has been nominated for Treasurer.

HON. J. S. AFRICA of Huntingdon, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, will pass through the city next week on his way to Clarion where he will spend Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Africa has relatives living there.

THE Greenbackers of Centre county have made nominations as follows: Legislature, C. L. Gramley, T. S. Lingle; Sheriff, Fred. Decker; Treasurer, P. W. Burkett; Prothonotary, George G. Tate; Recorder, J. H. Crissman; Register, J. W. McCafferty.

THE Greenback organ printed at the home of William H. Armstrong, cheerfully, but rather positively, denies that that gentleman has abandoned the Nationals. A few words on this subject from Mr. Armstrong himself, if the matter is of much importance, might be accepted as official.

IN Clinton county Representative Quigley is running as an independent candidate for the Legislature. This is regarded as a Cameron move to defeat the regular Democratic candidate. If Quigley, who has been a Democrat hertofore, is elected, it will be one Cameron vote from a Democratic county.

THE *Argus and Radical* has been interviewing the politicians of Beaver on the Greenback movement, and is satisfied that "scores of persons who leaned decidedly in that direction a few weeks ago are straightening up and will soon be found doing good service in their old party ranks again."

GENERAL HOYT of Wilkesbarre, Republican candidate for Governor, and Senator Stone of Warren, candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pensylvania were electioneering at Meadville on Wednesday. They went thither doubtless to condole with Col. S B Dick the Congressional aspirant, who will be beaten out of his boots.

THE Philadelphia Nationals have nominated Charles S. Keyser, a lawyer, for Congress in the Second district, and Uriah S. Stephens, a garment cutter, in the Fifth district. John V. French, a machinist, has been nominated for State Senate in the Eighth district, which is also in that city. There was a decided "kick" against Keyser's nomination, and numbers of the delegates declared they will not vote for him

THE Columbia *Herald* understands those Republican candidates for the Legislature in Lancaster county who were nominated because they were opposed to Senator Cameron as his own successor have been fixed which means that they will vote for Cameron in caucus or elsewhere when a chance is offered. This is the regulation thing:

> LOCHIEL, Lochiel, beware of the day,
> When the people shall meet thee in battle array,
> For a field of the dead rushes red on the sight
> And the Ten Dollar clans are scattered in flight.
> —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

WESLEY CHAMBERS of Oil City, has declined the Greenback nomination for Congress in the Twenty-seventh district. The Greenback Congressional Conference will re-assemble in Corry on Monday the 26th inst., to consider the situation, and either force Wesley to accept or put another man in his place. Judge Souther and V. M. Thompson of Erie, and C. C. Camp of Venango, are suggested as candidates.

LEADING members of the Williamsport bar and some two thousand of the citizens of Lycoming county in general, have united in a request to Mr. H. H. Cummin to make himself the people's candidate for President Judge. Although Mr. Cummin has always been a Democrat he yields to the request. Mr. John J. Metzger, an able lawyer, is the Democratic candidate. The contest will be an exciting one.

REFERRING to the nomination of Hon. George A. Allen for Congress in the Erie district, the *Observer* says:

> This result was not unexpected to Mr. Allen's friends in this city. Though comparatively a young man he has risen in a few years by the force of his own genius to a front rank at the bar, and secured for himself a popular reputation that will give him a vote in the city and county far beyound the party strength. Of pleasing manners, easy address, and of no ordinary ability and power as a speaker, he is just the man to redeem the district if it is possible to do so.

RECORDER QUAY, Chairman of the Republican State Committee is not a success at healing breaches. He made a complete failure in this county and his attempt to fix up the troubles in the Twenty seventh Congressional district between Osmer of Venango, and Reed the Independent candidate of Erie, is thus told by the Erie *Observer:*

> Mr Quay's mission was not as successful as its originators anticipated. The friends of Mr. Reed gave him distinctly to understand that they did not want any outside intervention, and he finally announced that under no circumstances would he mix up in the rumpus. This decision was a sad blow to the Federal office-holders, who were hopeful he could accomplish something in behalf of Osmer.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JUDGE J. S. BLACK is in San Francisco.

THE Chinese have a saying that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.

AN eminent German traveler in Africa speaks in the highest terms of petroleum as a protection for men and animals against mosquitoes.

IT is now something more than twenty years since Butler was a Democratic candidate for Governor, receiving that year the smallest vote ever given for a candidate of his party.

GEN. GARFIELD, of Ohio, has been nominated for his ninth term in Congress. Joshua R. Giddings represented the district for 20 years, and Elisha Whittlesey for 16.

THE New York *Sun* continues a very bitter warfare on all Democratic Congressmen renominated who voted for the Burchard or Hartridge resolutions against disturbing Hayes' title.

THE Vermont Nationals start out in the path of reform this year by nominating for Congress a bank president who was formerly a mail contractor and whose name figured unpleasantly in the straw-bid scandals.

LORD ROSEBERRY, the husband of Hannah Rothschild, is very boyish in appearance, but is said to be a lion in debate, and frequently makes it very warm for certain opponents in the parliamentary contests in the House of Lords.

THE proposed rifle match between representatives of the regular army and of the National Guard of the different states meets with the approval of Major General Hancock, who thinks that both the army and the National Guard would be greatly benefited by the meeting.

A MOB pounded with sledges all night long at the door of the jail in Jennings county, Ind., to get at John Schaeffer, whom they desired to hang, but could not force an entrance. The excitement of hope and fear prostrated the prisoner, and in the morning he was nearly dead.

THE Greenbackers of Texas, according to the New Orleans *Democrat*, claim already to have 500 clubs organized in the State, only 70 of which are colored, and expect to poll 30,000 ex-Democratic votes. They expect much assistance from the Republicans, who are powerless in their own behalf.

MR. J. L. CROSLEY, of the great carpet firm of Halifax, Yorkshire, has had a microphone placed in the pulpit of a chapel and connected with his residence, a mile from the town, by wire. He heard the whole service except a few words rendered indistinct by the preacher disturbing the microphone.

GEN. N. B. BURROW refuses to accept the Greenback nomination for Attorney General of Arkansas, and says that the Democratic platform has greenbacks enough in it for him, and that he believes that, as the Democracy of so many States have declared for greenbacks, they are in earnest and can carry out the project.

"YOU are speaking to the gallery, not to the Court," said a judge at Pontoise, France, to M. Albert Joly, an eloquent Republican Deputy. "Such a reproach has never before been addressed to me—I hope you will retract," said M. Joly, and when the judge remained silent he put on his cap and quitted the Court.

LYMAN GRINNELL, who lives on the outskirts of Norwich, Conn., is a most eccentric character if the accounts of his manner of life are correctly given. He believes that cat-flesh is the only pure meat and has subsisted on it for four years, boys from the city keeping him supplied at ten cents a head.

LIEUT. ZUBOWITCH, who two or three years ago rode from Pesth to Paris in a fortnight, is going to England with the mare he rode on that occasion, and is going to attempt to cross from Dover to Calias upon her back. He has invented an apparatus which will be fastened to the mare's chest, and by means of which he expects to be able to keep her afloat.

SECRETARY EVARTS lives in great elegance, on his Vermont farm. He has three large residences for the accommodation of his family, and friends who may be his guests. The Secretary spends his mornings in attending to his large mails, and afternoons to driving and walking about his large domains. He will not return to Washington until some time early in September.

THE appointment for the New Hampshire House of Representatives, mad necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution of the State, makes it consist of 298 members, who, according to the vote for Governor last March, will be made up of 164 Republicans and 134 Democrats. The Senate of 24 members will, according to the same vote, consist of 16 Republicans and eight Democrats.

THE Secretary of War, through General Marcus J. Wright, formerly of the Confederate States Archives, has tendered to the Southern Historical Society free access to the Confederate archives now in possession of the Federal Government; and the Executive Committee of the Historical Society, in accepting this courtesy, has extended to the Government like access to the papers of that Society.

THE National *Republican* is after that horny-handed son of toil, Ben Butler, and challenges him to give his consent that the Register of the Treasury may exhibit the records of his office, in return for which the *Republican* promises that it will undertake to show that Butler is now, and has been for some time, the owner in his own right and the custodian of United States Government bonds aggregating more than $1,000,000.

JUDGE ALBERT S. MARKS, the next Governor of Tennessee, is at present on the State bench, where he has been for some years past. He is forty-five years of age, was a gallant officer in the Confederate army, and in the battle of Stone river lost a leg. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and ability and will shed additional honor upon the office to which the gallant Democracy of Tennessee intends to elevate him by 40,000 majority.

BEHOLD how great a pararie fire a little county kindleth! In the recent Democratic Convention that met at Nashville the balloting was long and stubborn. On the 21st ballot Albert S. Marks got 9½ votes of the 1,332 cast. On the next, little Cumberland county, with only two votes changed them to Marks—in an instant a stampede began, amid the most furious excitement and applause, and ere a motion to make the nomination unanimous could be entertained, the successful candidate had 1,178 votes.

A TENDER MEMORY.

A lile footstep pattering on the floor,
A gttolden head laid gently on my knee;
A shadow darkening all the earth and sky,
And life is sad and desolate to me.

Sweet lips half parted in a peaceful smile;
The light of God upon that baby brow;
A hush upon the tiny waxen face—
Our darling's but a tender mem'ry now.

Our grief nigh spent, we try to calmly think,
To ask ourselves half sternly—is it right
That we should mourn that to eternal rest
Her infant form was laid by us to-night?

In later years her footsteps might have turned
Aside from paths that point the heavenly gate;
Perchance she might have heaad the awful words:
"You cannot enter now—too late—too late."

And, now? Ah, yes! our darling calmly sleeps;
Earth holds for her nor hope, nor grief, nor loss;
Another life has gained the pardon won
With such deep pain upon the bitter cross.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

A COSTLY CABBAGE.

Confederate Fare and Its Cost Before Petersburg.

[Col. A. R. Beteler in Phila. Times.]

It has been an extremely hard winter on our troops around Richmond and Petersburg, especially on those intrenched in front of the latter place, which was the key to the Confederate capital. I can hardly realise the facts of my own experience in the privations to which we were subjected; and it is no exaggeration to say that the Army of Northern Virginia, while at Petersburg, during the last winter of the war, was frequently in a condition bordering on actual starvation, which was mainly, if not altogether, owing to the mismanagement of the commissaries at Richmond. To give an idea of the meagreness and uncertainty of our supplies, I need only to cite our own mess as an illustration. There were but three of us in it—Colonel William B. Rodman, of North Carolina, Colonel John M. Patton, of Virginia, and myself—and we, probably, fared as well as most of the other officers, having certainly as many facilities for supplying our wants; yet, for days and even weeks together, it seemed impossible for us to get a particle of fresh meat, or, indeed, meat of any kind, except an occasional ration of rusty bacon, half cured and wholly spoiled, which was not fit for a dog to eat. Sometimes the only food we could obtain would be a few handfuls of mouldy "hard-tack," made of bran flour, which was so tough as to defy the teeth, and when crushed was found to be—vermiculous. At other times we had to content ourselves with a peck or two of musty cornmeal which puzzled the ingenuity and exhausted the patience of our experienced and painstaking cook in vainly attempting to make it palatable.

Tea and coffee being unattainable, I ventured once—and only once—to substitute for the latter luxury a carefully prepared decoction of roasted peanuts; but the process of boiling those popular American esculents developed their latent peculiarities to such a degree that the beverage made from them was too vulgarly vile for civilized humanity. We one day detailed a trusty old soldier as caterer. Mounting him at sunrise on a serviceable horse, with an ample supply of "bluebacks" in his pocket, we told him to scour the entire county of Dinwiddie rather than fail to find something fresh for our dinners. He was gone all day. But alas! all that he had to show was a poor miserable, insignificant head of cabbage, not bigger than his two fists, wilted without and worm-eaten within, for which he had to pay nine dollars and fifty cents. Yet the price was not out of proportion with the current rates then ruling in that region for other commodities, as those were the days of a redundant and inconvertible currency, when money was the only thing that was cheap, and when it was said of our people at the South that in going to market they toted their small change in bushel baskets and took their purchases in portemonnaies.

MOSS AGATES.

The Big Patch of Pretty Stones in The Middle Park In Colorado.

[Correspondence Denver News.]

The agate covers large areas of the park, scattered over the surface in chips and larger fragments and occurring also in massive ledges. Only a very small percentage of it, however, contains the curious and delicate crystallization of iron known as moss. Curious notions prevail relative to this substance. Formerely it was a common opinion that the "moss" was fixed in the stone by a photographic process, and I have often been shown specimens which the finders averred contained faithful pictures of clumps of bushes, groves of trees or an extended landscape visible from the point where they were picked up. The agate is hard, tough and susceptible of a high polish. Specimens are valued according to the perfection and beauty of the moss clusters contained and the clearness of the stone apart from the moss. The great agate field is south of the Grand and west of Williams river, on a high sage plain. It is six or eight miles in length and nearly as great in width, though agates are not found all over this area. It has been culled and picked over by hundreds of people, and thousands of jewels worn to-day all over the United States, bear settings from this "agate patch." Some agates are found north of the Grand, directly opposite, and the largest and finest specimen I ever saw was picked up there in 1863. There is an agate patch—or several of them, small in extent—on the divide between Troublesome river and Corral creek, north of the Grand. Two or three years ago a small deposit of them was found near Fraser river in the eastern edge of the park, not far from where the Berthoud pass and Rollins wagon roads came together. In all the locaties thus far described the "moss" is black or dark brown—the usual color. Near Grand river, on the north side, and about three miles west of Hot Sulphur Springs, is a small area where red moss agates are found—that is, the "moss is red, or reddish brown, instead of black. Nearly opposite, across the river, near Beaver creek, is another patch of the same kind. Red moss agates are very rare and curious. No search has ever been made in any of these localities beneath the natural surface of the ground for valuable agates. Those gathered have been picked up on the surface, generally in broken fragments of stones that showed the moss naturally.

FASHIONS FOR FEMININE FEET.

Progressive Disposition and Questionable Taste of Parisians.

[Paris Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.]

The low and sandal slipper is much worn by ladies here, and the display of ankles is one of the most attractive features of the Exposition. Heels are still high, and often glitter with brass tips. There is a great variety of design in foot wear. It varies from a mere sole with barely two inches of toe covering to the delicate boot, buttoning far up to the clouds—of lace. Colors are also as variegated as form. There are black, bronze, lavender, white and pale yellow. Canvas slippers banded with leather are much worn. Stockings no longer hide their light under bushels. The favorite color is a light blue. But we see also the striped stocking, *a la* barber pole; the perpendicular striped stocking, black and white; the stocking with a brilliant boquet interwoven above the ankle, the diamond-figured stocking in red and white, and the delicate open work stocking. As fashion prevails at present, the female foot has become the rival of her head, and male dilemma is whether to look down or up. With this development of style, and forming sensitiveness as to the display of the walking anatomy seems to have deserted the female heart, and now, as they recline on chairs and benches about the grounds, young women who wear costly stockings and slippers that they do not waste their sweetness under dimity. The sand and gravel of the walks on the grounds is of a most aggravating and troublesome character for low shoes, and it is not uncommon to see ladies retiring into corners, where a hasty removal of a delicate triumph of the shoe-maker's art shows that some little "grabbel stones" have intruded themselves in tender quarters, as the Dutchman remarked when he poured the snuffers out of his boot, after working in the field all day.

ALL FOR GRANT.

A Clever Political Stratagem in Northampton County, North Carolina.

[Special Correspondence.]

Northampton county has been, ever since the "reconstruction" of North Carolina in 1868, a stronghold of Republicanism. It contains many respectable, intelligent and substantial white Republicans, a considerable number of whom are Quakers. The negro vote preponderates, and it never failed to come solidly to the ballot-boxes upon election day. For ten years the Democrats have made no serious effort to carry the county, and in fact have rarely put a ticket in the field, except for mere purposes of party discipline. The Republican majority was 716 two years ago, in a total poll of 3,615. So controlling was the influence of that party that it has not involved any sacrifice of social standing for a white man to belong to it in Northampton.

At the recent State election the Republicans made large gains in the adjoining county of Hertford and in most, if not all, of the other counties of the First Congressional district. But lo, and behold! Northampton went the other way and elected a Democratic Representative by 133 majority. Here was a puzzling paradox. How the thing was done, however, appears below:

The Democratic candidate for the Legislature was a Mr. James W. Grant. Like his illustrious namesake, he is a silent man and makes no speeches. On the morning of the election, just previous to the opening of the polls, a man on horseback appeared at each voting precinct in the county, called up the colored voters and addressed them substantially as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come to address you this morning as to the man you shall vote for. I shall say but few words, and these will be especially directed to you colored people. I ask who gave you your liberties?"

"Grant! Grant! General Grant!" rent the air in a general yell from the dusky crowd.

"Who fought for you four years and took you from the bonds of slavery and made you a free and noble people?"

"Grant! Grant! General Grant!" again the shout went up.

"Then, here are 'Grant' tickets I hold in one hand and 'Newsum' tickets I hold in the other. Which will you vote?"

"Give me de Grant ticket! Give me de Grant ticket! Hurra for Grant! I is for Grant every time, I is! was the almost unanimous response.

The thunderstruck Republican fuglemen were too dazed at the audacity of the spokesman and its success to interfere in seasons. The affair was a complete coup de main By one of those sudden transports of enthusiasm which have seized upon men in crowds in all climes and ages, and to which the negro race is peculiarly susceptible, the colored voters caught eagerly at the "Grant" ballots, rushed to the boxes and put them in. And thus Northampton returned a Democratic representative. At the single precinct of Rich Square, which usually gives four or five hundred Republican majority, Mr. Grant got 411 votes over his republican competitor.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Balance Sheet Prepared by Senator Davis' Experts.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, speaking of the suspected forced balances in the Treasury Department says:

"Full explanations of particular 'discrepancies' have repeatedly been made to committees of the Senate, showing that they were only apparent, and arose from changes suggested by experience in the system of accounts. Other Senators have been satisfied, but Mr. Davis of West Virginia, could not be convinced. Unlike Mr. Glover, when he secured a committee of investigation, he selected as experts two gentlemen who were practical accountants and possessed of abundant common sense, as they have shown by their methods of procedure. These two experts have been busy for nearly a year, having been given a room in the Treasury Department, with ample privileges for calling for whatever they might want in the wap of books, vouchers and reports and for such assistance from the clerks of the Department as they might think it was necessary.

They have caused to be made out for them several reports, which have occupied many clerks months at a time to prepare, and in this way have been the cause of considerable delay in the work of some of the bureaus. One outcome of their labors has been the preparation of a balance sheet which comprises the entire money transactions of the Government from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1876, and showing the aggregate receipts and expenditures for each year during that time. From this sheet it appears that the total receipts of the Government from all sources, from the beginning, until the end of the fiscal year in 1876, amounted to $15,667,733,736 40. The total expenditures during the same period were $15,516,996,680 90. In the recapitulation the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, as shown by the report of Treasurer Wyman of June 30, 1876, was $150,689,929 55. Ex-Treasurer Spinner also acknowledges his responsibility on that date for the amount of $47,097 65, stolen by Ottman and Halleck four or five years ago. These two amounts added to the total expenditures will be found to balance the total receipts of the department to a cent. An examination of the statement shows a very steady and gradual increase in both receipts and expenditures from the year ending December 31, 1793, when they were the smallest the receipts for that year being $5,720,624 28, and the expenditures $7,529,575 55, up to the year ending June 30, 1865, when both receipts and expenditures reached their maximum, the former being $1,805,963,240 82 and the latter $1,606,433,331 27. The statement also gives the annual appropriations made by Congress and the annual amounts of the surplus fund since the foundation of the government. The former aggregate $15,993,919,736 11, and the latter $440,806,973 74.

Republican Voucher Thieves.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

How happy such desperate Republican organs as the Harrisburg *Telegraph* would be if they could only fasten upon a Democratic official, living or dead, the over-issue of State bonds which occurred over a quarter of a century ago. But with all their reckless and unscrupulous lying they have failed in their darling purpose. The fraudulent bonds have been traced into Republican hands and there all track of them is lost. Lately in order to raise a suspicion of Mr. John M. Bickel's integrity it has been given out that his bond to the State for his last term of office is not on file in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth. Who says so? Why the present Republican officials of the State department who are personally interested in raising a false issue for the campaign. Their continuance in office depends upon the ability of the Republican leaders to befog the real questions involved in the canvass by misrepresentation and falsehood. If, therefore, the bond of John M. Bickel is not on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth it has probably gone where the missing vouchers of the auditor general's office for the accounts of the superintendent of public grounds went at the close of Gen. Harrison Allen's official career. The Republican voucher-thieves are no doubt able to tell, if they would, where the Bickel bond can be found.

KEARNEY.

His Collection in Chicago and Debut in Cincinnati.

A Sample of His Violent and Blood-Thirsty Harangue.

Kearney took up a collection at Chicago. Said he, "I don't want no first-class hotel. I don't want no first-class grub. Twenty-five cents for a meal is enough for me, and fifty cents for a bed is enough for me. When I want money I don't hesitate to ask for it, and, when I ask for it you may know I want it. I don't travel in no drawing-room cars." The collection amounted to $60. On Friday night Kearney addressed a large meeting at Cincinnati. His speech was the same he has made in other cities, garnished by the usual blasphemy and blackguardism. The *Enquirer* describes the "crater" as follows:

"Kalifórny Kearney" was introduced. He stepped forward, adorned with a striped shirt and a pair of breeches. He wore no collar, and had on no vest or coat. His hair hadn't had its summer cut and was unkempt. A few short, stubby, reddish hairs ornamented his second-story lip. His cheek-bones are high and his hands are horny. His appearance is way below the mediocre. His intelligence even below his appearance. His ideas, what few there are, are evidently borrowed. His upholstering of sentences are without doubt his own. It is proverbially Billingsgate. He harangued last evening, and, save when he talked of "shooting 'em," of "wading in blood up to our knees," and of "hell boiling over," he did not seem to be making a hit. His profane utterances were received with cheers and laughter. As will be seen further along, he paid his usual respects to the "subsidized, low-down, slimy, contemptible, damnable press." He added one adjective to his stereotyped list last evening and designated "venereal." It is probable Kearney does not fully appreciate the length and breadth of this new discovery, and it is also quite probable that his Secretary or some other fellow will club the word out of his vocabulary.

It is impossible to furnish an adequate idea of Kearney's manner. While speaking he marches up and down the stage like a restless hyena, and, when ending a particularly robust sentence, snatches hold of the railing in front of him, flings his head a little back, and then delivers it forward with a sudden snap, reminding a man with sea-sickness reminiscences of the times when again and again he had steadied the quarter rail and interviewed the sea. To be full of Kearney enthusiasm, one must see and hear Kearney.

We make a few extracts from a *verbatim* report of his speech. It is about all that is needed to cure intelligent workingmen of any sympathy for the bawler. From beginning to end there is not a practical suggestion of relief or a principle enunciated save the simple one of "pooling your issues" and carrying elections. Kearney is reported as follows:

Pool your issues and capture the State. [Applause and cries of "Good, good!"] Why do I ask you to do that? The workingmen of this nation have been kept divided by the blood-suckers of labor, the thieving vampires that have fattened upon the life-blood of the workingmen have used a certain number of men to keep dissension in the ranks of labor. They have been supported by the dirty, contemptible, thieving press. [Applause and laughter.] They have been supported, backed by and eulogized by slimy, contemptible imps of hell—the newspapers. [Renewed applause and laughter.] Oh, the lying, venial, venereal press of the United States. [Applause and laughter.] The press of this country is owned and controlled by the plunderers of this country. The robbers of the nation control the columns of the newspapers, and the miserable wretches that own such newspapers are the servile tools of these vicious capitalists.

* * * I say we must oppose everything. The Workingmen's party must win, if it has to wade knee deep in blood and perish in battle. [Applause, laughter and hisses.] The workingmen of this country must win though hell boil over [Laughter, applause and hisses.] They have a right to control this country. It is their God given right—the higher law, the law of self-preservation.

* * * What have these band-box men done with all their knowledge? They have robbed the people. They will grab everything from a tenpenny nail to 100 acres of land. [Laughter.] They have grabbed heaven; they would grab hell if they thought they could get up a corner on sulphur. [Applause.] There is so much sulphur here that they have secured the services of Henry Water and Bread Beecher to knock the bottom out of hell. [Laughter.] Oh, you hoary-headed vampire, we are going to give you all the hell you want right here before you get through with it. [Laughter.] They use the money that they steal from the people to hire this bread-and-water Beecher to preach to them from velvet cushions. Who are the men that he preaches to? A dirty lot of prosperous, fat, lazy gamblers, thieving rascals. [Laughter.] Supposing Beecher dined on bread and water, would there be any scandal to relate? [Renewed laughter.] There would be no desolate households if Beecher had dined on bread and water.

* * * Is it not time that you workingmen should learn some sense? You have the means by which you need not work over two or three hours a day with modern labor-saving machinery. You can enact such laws as will tax, and tax, and tax, until the proprietors will cry out, "Hold, enough."

* * * They tell us that capital and labor must not quarrel; that they are like Siamese twins. I deny it. I say hammer hell plumb out of capital. [Applause.] I have no quarrel with enterprising men who use their capital to benefit the community. We quarrel with the infernal vampires who ride in liveried coaches—as Ben Butler would say, tally 'ho coaches.

* * * When I came out of prison I defied the law, and said, "Go on, you hell-hound thieves, and enforce your law if you dare. We would have destroyed their whole city, and added fuel to the flames with their festering carcasses. I told them that in California, and to day I stand here in defiance of such blood-sucking vampires. [Applause.] We want the workingmen from the Atlantic States, if we call upon them, to go to California and shoot.

* * * I stand here to have revenge of the blood-sucking vampires of California. [Cheers.] We want the workingmen, you of the Atlantic States, if called upon to go to California to shoot down the vampires. [Applause.] Enlist, all of you, every man enlist. Get a gun and a hundred rounds of ammunition, and then you will be prepared to meet the first man who opposes you. You will not shoot workingmen. They will not oppose you. Workingmen know how to shoot. Take my advice, and be prepared.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

ENDEAVOR.

[From the Catholic Herald.]

A moaning cry, as the world rolls by
Through gloom of clouds and glory of sky,
Rings in my ears forever;
And I know not what it profits a man
To plough and sow, to study and plan,
And reap the harvest never.
"Abide in truth, abide,"
Spake a low voice at my side,
"Abide thou and endeavor."

And even though, after care and toil,
I should see my hopes from a kindly soil,
Though late yet blossoming ever,
Perchance the prize were not worth the pain,
Perchance the fretting and wasting of brain,
Wins its true guerdon never.
"Abide in truth, abide,"
The tender voice replied,
"Abide thou and endeavor."

"Strive, endeavor; it profits more
To fight and fall than on Time's dull shore
To sit an idler ever;
For to him who bares his arm to the strife,
Firm at his post in the battle of life,
The victory faileth never.
Therefore in faith abide,"
The earnest voice still cried,
"Abide thou and endeavor."

A DUEL ON THE PRAIRIE.

Where Bloody Bill Met his Match and his Death as Well.

[From the St. Louis Post.]

Some five years ago Adam Goldie left his native county of Shannon, Mo., where he is engaged in cattle raising, for northwestern Texas, where he passed two years, and there one of the most exciting incidents of his career happened. His fame as a marksman among the Texans soon became notorious. In the vicinity of Goldie's ranch lived one William Darrell, or as, he was more familiarly termed, Bloody Bill. This Bloody Bill was a noted ruffian and desperado, a reckless daredevil. His feats in marksmanship were likewise astounding, and probably no man in the Lone Star State excelled him in handling the rifle. Bloody Bill had been engaged in many deeds of daring, and was nearly always mixed up in some row or squabble. He had already killed three men, and his numerous acts of ruffianism had made him the terror of the frontier. Few cared to cross his path, as his dangerous character and dexterity with a rifle were well known.

Goldie had met Bill on several occasions, but had never been involved in a difficulty with him. Knowing his turbulent disposition, he always sought to avoid him. On one Sunday however, Goldie was sitting in company with a score of Texans, who were spending a convivial hour in a mild carouse, when Bill rode up and joined the party. Of late he had become quite jealous of Goldie's notoriety as a marksman, and had frequently spoken disparagingly of the latter. For some time the party passed the time convivially enough, without anything happening to mar the harmony of the sociability. At last the Texans began to relate some of their reminiscences, and Goldie commenced relating, narrating an incident that had occurred to him. Bill, who had drank heavily of the whiskey, and became moody in the midst of the narration, suddenly jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "Goldie, you are a G—d d—d liar, and a —— ——," at the same time striking a blow at him. All was instantly commotion. The whole party were on their feet, and revolvers were drawn. Goldie demanded satisfaction for the insult, and Bloody Bill, with a scornful laugh, suggested that they had better make it a trial of their respective skill with the rifle. The idea was caught up by the Texans, and after a short consultation they decided that a duel should be fought, but, in consequence of the extraordinary skill of the parties, at a long distance. On the open prarie, about two miles distant, grew two post oak trees. They were 420 yards apart, and were the only trees on that spot. All around was open, timberless prarie. It was decided that Goldie and Bill should both take their rifles, and each take up a position behind the respective trees, and then blaze away at each other. The Texans hoped by these means to prevent bloodshed, or at least to prevent a fatal termination to the duel. The preliminaries being settled, the whole party mounted their horses and rode out on the prarie to the selected spot. Goldie took up his position behind one of the trees, and Bill ensconced himself behind the other. The remaining party of the crowd then rode to a slight undulating eminence to the right, where they were to remain as spectators. One of them was to give the signal for the beginning of the combat by firing his rifle in the air, and the report was to be the signal to the duelists to begin with their bloody work. Goldie waited anxiously the detonation of the rifle, which suddenly sounded on the air.

Then commenced the duel at the longest range ever recorded. Goldie advanced from behind the tree in a kneeling posture, when, whiz! his sombrero was perforated by a ball from Bloody Bill's rifle. Quick as lightning he dropped full length on the ground in time to escape the two other bullets which came in rapid succession. He lay still, brought his rifle into position, as he was stretched upon the ground, and then remained immovable. Presently he saw a diminutive figure which he knew to be Bill (who was nearly one inch taller than Goldie) advancing cautiously from the shelter of the tree. Quickly taking aim he fired twice in succession and then retired behind the sheltering trunk. One of the bullets he afterward discovered had passed through the lobe of Bill's left ear. There was a cessation now of firing for some time, when Goldie espied his opponent's head and shoulders exposed. Quick as lightning his rifle was at his shoulder, and the detonating report was heard. Bloody Bill's hat was carried away by the bullet. Goldie now rather incautiously advanced from his shelter and became the target for six balls in rapid rotation, one of which made a hole in his coat sleeve and another through his pants. He beat a hasty retreat. The duellists remained gazing at the distant trees, each watching for the indistinct form which represented his adversary. Each peered cautiously from behind the tree, endeavoring to get sight of each other. Goldie at last saw Bill again advance, and the former stepped rapidly to the front and quickly brought his rifle into position. Almost simultaneously the clear, sharp report of two rifles rang out on the air and both men fell. Goldie managed to raise himself and crawl behind the trunk of the tree. He had been wounded in the left shoulder. Presently he was joined by the Texans, who had been witnesses of this most exciting duel. They had already ridden over to Bloody Bill and found him dead. A bullet had penetrated his temple.

The Home.

[Rev. James Freeman Clarke.]

True society begins in the home. When two young people love each other and marry, they restore the picture of the apostolic church. They are of one heart and one soul. Neither do they say that anything they possess is their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other, their entire confidence in each other, draws out all that is best in both. Love is the angel who rolls away the stone from the grave in which we bury our better nature, and it comes forth. Love makes all things new; makes a new heaven and a new earth; makes all cares light, all pain easy. It is the one enchantment of human life which realizes Fortunio's purse and Aladdin's palace, and turns the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose in comparison.

Think how this old story of love is repeated forever in all the novels and romances and poems, and how we never tire of reading about it; and how if there is to be a wedding in a church all mankind go, just to have one look at two persons who are supposed, at least, to be in love, and so supremely happy. But this, also, is not perfect society. It is too narrow, too exclusive. It shows the power of devotion, trust, self-surrender, that there is in the human heart; and it is also a prophecy of something larger that is to come. But it is at least a home, and before real society can come, true home must come. As in a sheltered nook in the midst of the great sea of ice which rolls down from the summit of Mont Blanc is found a little green spot full of tender flowers, so, in the shelter of home, in the warm atmosphere of household love, spring up the pure affections of parent and child; father, mother, son, daughter; of brothers and sisters. Whatever makes this insecure, and divorce frequent, makes of marriage not a union for life, but an experiment which may be tried as often as we choose, and abandoned when we like. And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home; leaves children orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society.

I know the great difficulties of this question, and how much wisdom is required to solve them. But whatever weakens the permanence of marriage tends to dissolve society, for permanent homes are to the social state what the little cells are to the body. They are the commencement or organic life, the centres from which all organization proceeds.

A Wife's Skull as a Souvenir.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

A very unpleasant discovery was made at Nimes a short time ago by the wife of a mason, who, while looking for some linen in one of her husband's boxes, came upon a woman's skull. She at once requested her husband to inform her how he came into the possession of such a sinister object, and when he told her that it was a souvenir of his first wife, she begged him to get rid of it, which after some hesitation, he consented to do. The story got bruited abroad in the village, and on its coming to the ears of the police, the mason was prosecuted for "violating a burial place."

The case was heard before the local tribunal, and from the evidence given it appeared that the accused, hearing that the remains of his first wife who died in 1871, were to be disinterred induced the mayor of his village to allow the grave digger to give him a part of the body that he might reserve it as a souvenir. The gravedigger brought him the skull rolled up in a piece of cloth, and this the mason piously preserved in a box.

The Tribunal, holding that the accused had not been guilty of any sacrilegious act, acquitted him, and this decision has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal at Nimes.

How High Can Men Live.

[From the London Spectator.]

Mr. Webber states that in Thibet he has lived for months together at a height of more than 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and that the result was as follows: His pulse, at normal heights only sixty-three per minute, seldom fell below 100 per minute during the whole time he was at that level. His respirations were often twice as numerous in the minute as they are at ordinary levels. A run of a hundred yards would quicken both pulse and respiration more than a run of a 1,000 yards at the sea level, and the higher the level the greater the difficulty of walking or running fast.

He crossed the shoulder of the Guria Mandhata at height of some 20,000 feet and found the greatest difficulty in getting his breath quickly enough, had frequent and violent headaches, and found that his native guides and companions suffered much more than even he did.

Privileged Clerical Communications.

[New York Sun.]

An opinion of interest to Roman Catholic priests, as well as to clergymen of other creeds, was recently rendered by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Arthur Gough is an attorney at Chippewa Falls in that State. For some transgression of church rules the priest at Chippewa Falls, Charles Francis Xavier Goldsmith, denounced Gough from the pulpit, and also wrote a letter to Father Connelly, priest of the Roman Catholic Church at Eau Claire, begging him as a special favor to avoid all familiarity with Gough, because the latter was no longer a Catholic—was a member of secret societies, and did not go to his Easter duties. Father Connelly read the letter to a number of persons, and Gough thereupon sued Father Goldsmith for libel. Judge Barron of the Circuit Court gave judgment in favor of the priest, principally on the ground that the communication was privileged. Gough thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed Judge Barron's decision, on the ground that the letter was not libellous, except as to its being published and circulated by Father Connelly, to whom it was addressed. Gough having alleged that he had lost clients in consequence of the letter, the Supreme Court say that he did not lose Father Connelly as a client, and, as he was the only person to whom the letter was addressed, there was no claim for special damage against Father Goldsmith; that, therefore, if Gough had any grounds for an action for special damage on account of the letter, it was against Connelly, who read it to various persons—not against Goldsmith, who wrote it simply as a private communication to the Eau Claire priest.

Something Like Hot Weather.

[From the Prescott (Ari) Miner, August 2.]

Mr. M. L. Fewell, the mail-carrier between Prescott and Wickenburg, on his trip during the early part of the week, left the latter place about the middle part of the day when the thermometer stood at 120 in the shade, and in the sun at a heat beyond the capacity of a thermometer to indicate, his course being over the Walnut Grove trail, which follows a sandy wash for several miles. Before passing from the wash, with its scorching sand, he noticed that his horse became restive and apparently in much pain. Upon making his exit from the sandy wash and finding a large tree that afforded a pleasent shade Mr. L. concluded to rest his panting steed and examine, if possible into the cause of the noble animal's distress. The horse would first raise one foot then another, giving the rider to understand that something was wrong with his feet; when he made an examination, and found the flesh around the upper part of the hoof thoroughly roasted and the same ready to drop off. The animal in a few minutes was unable to stand, and the mail-carrier was compelled to shoulder the mail and abandon his noble charger.

GOING AFTER THE COWS.

"Jennie! Jennie! Jennie!
Where in the world can Jennie be?
She crossed the meadow an hour ago—
What ails the girl that she lingers so?"

The sun goes down in the crimson west,
The tired day prepares for rest,
And the laggard moments slowly pass,
But bring no news of the truant lass.

"What ails the girl?" The sober cows
Stopping along the lane to browse;
May look in vain from side to side,
And wait for the voice of their pretty guide.

For far behind, by the pasture gate,
Jennie and Jamie forgot 'tis late—
Forgot the cows, and the milking hour,
And everything else but Love's sweet power.

The lengthening shadows unheeded fall,
The whip-poor-will, with his plaintive call,
The gathering dews and darkening sky—
All warn in vain as the minutes fly.

Twice and thrice does mother go
To the farm-house door ere she hears the low
Of the cows, as they trample up the lane,
Anp the ring of cow-bells clear and plain.

But presently come the laggard feet
Of Jennie and Jamie. Oh! shily sweet
Are the girl's blue eyes as she stands before
The mother who meets her at the door!

"Where did you go, my child?" "I!—oh
Only after the cows, you know."
Then whispered Jamie "Whatever you do,
Don't tell her that—I went after you!"

—*Harpers Weekly*

FARM AND GARDEN.

KILL THE WEEDS IN AUGUST.—There is no better month in which to kill the Canada thistle, as well as weeds generally, and the destruction of bushes, than August. It is also peculiarly a time when farmers are not so much hurried, and when the weeds have fully developed themselves. The farmer can see at a glance, indeed has seen all the season, the necessity of commencing the work of destruction.

The best thing to be done with weeds of all kinds extirpated from the land, is to use them in the compost heap, or gather them in large heaps to remain there until dry, and then burn them up "root and branch." The practice of some farmers who look only to their own selfish purposes, who live for themselves, and rarely have a neighbor with whom they are on friendly terms, is to pull up and throw into the public highway the weeds from their fields. There they are left to ripen their seed, and the first heavy shower of rain that comes, they are carried away, sometimes for miles either into the land of some other farmer, or into a stream, to be landed along the banks for a great distance. We have more than once seen people calling themselves farmers and Christians, engaged in this mean business.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOGS NEED SULPHUR.—One singular fact stated in the following paragraph, and which we take from the *Louisiana Home Journal*, has been repeatedly corroborated. Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered. One thing is true, they devour it with great greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably, that they eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps it is the most economical method of supplying sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in summer it is best to feed it to them in substances which contain carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture in which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in pens or small yards, it is well to supply them with mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the best varieties for them. They will eat its leaves, flowers, seeds and stalks. Some years ago we had occasion to buy a large quantity of Hocking valley (Ohio) coal. It was stored in a lot in the rear of a factory, easily entered by the neighbors' hogs, which were permitted to run at large in the town. On several occasions these hogs were observed to be eating the coal, and became such a nuisance that they were excluded. They appeared to select the purest lumps, or those which on the fire would yield the most tar, melting, so to speak. Many of these hogs were very fat, not seeming to require food.

WOOL VS. MUTTON.—M. de Henneberg of the agricultural station of Gottingen, Germany, has acquired a reputation for the precision with which he conducts his experiments. Desiring to induce farmers to prefer producing meat to wool, a question that has occupied his attention some twenty years, he selected four lots of sheep, comprising four animals each, to determine how far the fattening process was affected when the animals were deprived of, or retained their fleece. The races were mixed; crossings of Hampshire, Southdowns and Rambouillet rams, with hardy local breeds; one lot consisted entirely of the latter. Two animals in each lot were nineteen and the others twenty-four months old; the fattening lasted eighty-five days, and the food uniformly and scientifically calculated as to fat and meat-producing effects, consisted of lucerne hay, oaten meal, beets, crushed maize and sesamum cake. When slaughtered, no marked difference existed in reference to the production of meat and fat. This contradicts a rather general opinion that shearing sheep before commencing to fatten induces the greater production of flesh, by inducing increased appetite and augmented powers of assimilation. Compared with the removed and washed fleece, the production of wool was equal to the unshorn animals, but the difference was not of much practical value, as the young clip was of little importance. Taking the food in the sense of its matters, every hundred weight yielded about ten pounds of manure—the quantity of the latter being uniform for all the lots. M. de Henneberg concludes that the slight pecuniary gain was in favor of the unclipped animals, and that preliminary shearing is of no advantage where sheds located for fattening secure a temperature of 54 deg. Fahr.

BUTTER MAKING.—How Asa Foster of Wisconsin makes butter: In our mode of setting milk we use the tin pails twenty inches high, eight inches across, set in water; change the water as often as needed to keep the temperature as near 60° as possible; skim at thirty-six hours; set the cream in the same kind of pails used for the milk, on the milk-room cellar floor, which is made of grout (our milk-room is stone); skim morning and evening; churn the next morning; skim pretty well down, taking in some of the sour milk, as we think it adds to the firmness of the butter. Churn with a horse, a small sweep; time of churning about three-fourths of an hour. When the butter comes in lumps about the size of kernels of wheat draw off the butter-milk. While the buttermilk is running, keep pouring on cold water with a dipper until the water runs off clear. Handle the butter with care, as at the churn is where, I think, much that would otherwise be our best butter is spoiled by rough handling before and at the time of salting. Use one ounce of salt to each pound of butter. Set the butter away twenty-four hours; then work until the grain is right, to suit your fancy and taste; then pack in oak or ash tubs, well soaked in brine before using; cut bleached cloth the size of the tub; cover well with salt; set in the cellar a few days and ship to regular houses.

HOW MUCH LAND FOR A COW?—The question was asked of two dairymen of experience and observation, how many cows a good dairy farm of 160 acres will support in average seasons, keeping besides only the horses needed and, perhaps, a few hogs, to use up the whey, etc. One who has been many years in the business, said that on his farm of that size, on which were twenty acres thickly covered with timber, and worthless for pasture, he could keep forty. The other's estimate was forty also, for the 160 acres. Of course both included the use of such land as necessary for the usual orchard, garden, etc., but not for the production of anything for sale except the products of the cow in milk or the cheese and butter made from the milk. Both believe heartily in the value of sowed corn. One says he would want one and a half acres of pasture for each cow, to last till after haying. After that time he pastures the meadows and feeds corn fodder, etc., with the usual pasturage. The other would have two and a half acres of pasturage for each cow for the whole season, also fodder in the fall.

AGRICULTURAL ANTS.—Dr. Lincecum gives us in the *American Naturalist* a further account of the habits of the agricultural ant of Texas. It seems that this ant actually cultivates and stores up the seeds of a grass called ant rice. In beginning their nests, they conceal the entrance with little bits of stick, little balls of soil, etc., until the colony is large and strong enough to compete with the others around. They are then seen to clear out and pave a large space around the nest. Some old settlements have a pavement fifteen feet in diameter and a mound in the center a foot high. These ants live mostly on seeds, great quantities of which they store away in their granaries as food for the winter. During rainy seasons in the autumnal months, when the ground becomes saturated, the water penetrates their nests and causes the seed to swell and sprout. In this emergency they bring out the damaged grain on the first fair day, and, exposing it to the sun until near night, they take in all that is not actually sprouted. Dr. Lincecum saw them place as much as a gallon of seeds in the sun, and in the evening again saw the ants carry them back out of sight in five minutes. He says that certain individuals possess great intellectual superiority to the common workers, manifested in the fact that they assume the leadership in all their important public works and military expeditions.

HEN MANURE.—At the recent farmers' meeting, it was stated by Mr. Bowker, a manufacturer of commercial fertilizers and a practical farmer, that hen manure thoroughly dried was worth three cents per pound, and that a bushel was worth two hundred and fifty lbs. of phosphate. In other words that a bushel of hen manure contains as much plant food as a cask of phosphate, and that every pound of it contains elements which it costs three cents to buy in market. He said, further, that a bushel of hen manure when properly extended with loam, would manure in the hill an acre of corn very well. The value of hen manure comes largely from the urine which it contains. It is easily prepared by mixing it with the road dust, and easily applied. With these facts before him, and there is no reason to think they are not facts, a farmer who allows the droppings of his fowls to be wasted, while he buys commercial fertilizers to grow his crops, deserves to go to the poor-house. There is another lesson taught by these facts, and that is that we should keep more poultry.

Ladies' Shoes and Stockings in Paris

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

PARIS, July 28.—The low and sandal slipper is much worn by ladies here, and the display of ankles is one of the most attractive features of the Exposition. Heels are still high, and often glitter with brass tips. There is a great variety of design in foot wear. It varies from a mere sole with barely two inches of toe-covering to the delicate boot, buttoning far up in the clouds of lace. Colors are also as variegated as form. There are black, bronze, lavender, white, and pale yellow. Canvass slippers banded with leather are much worn.

Stockings no longer hide their light under bushels. The favorite color is a light blue. But we see the striped stocking, *a la* barber pole; the perpendicular striped stocking, black and white; the stocking with a brilliant bouquet interwoven above the ankle; the diamond-figured stocking in red and white, and the delicate open work stocking.

As fashion prevails at present, the female foot has become the rival of her head, and male dilemma is whether to look down or up. With this development of style, all former sensitiveness as to the display of the walking anatomy seems to have deserted the female heart, and now, as they recline on chairs and benches about the grounds, young women who wear costly stockings and slippers do not waste their sweetness under dimity.

The sand and gravel of the walks on the grounds are of a most aggravating and troublesome character for low shoes, and it is not uncommon to see ladies retiring into corners, where a hasty removal of a delicate triumph of the shoemaker's art, shows that some little "grabbel stones" have intruded themselves in tender quarters, as the Dutchman remarked when he poured the snuffers out of his boot, after working in the field all day.

American Luxuries in England.

[Letter in Baltimore American.]

Six years ago ice was such a rarity in London that extra charges were made at the hotels if a glass of ice-water was called for, and in most cases the guest had to wait until some could be sent for. An Englishman at that time considered ice-water unhealthy, and looked with amazement at Americans who persisted in calling for it. It was then not kept at the taverns, and it was seldom required. Now the waiters go around at the hotels with bowls of cracked ice and supply all the guests without extra charge. That is a recent innovation is evident from the fact that all the drinking houses in the city of any character have cards extending across their windows with the word "ICE" emblazoned in large black letters about fifteen inches long. It is evidently paraded as an attraction to customers. American whisky is also a new card in their windows. While dining in a restaurant the other day a young Englishman came in and called for "a go" of American whiskey. They brought him about a half-tumblerful, which he swallowed down raw. His red nose and watery eyes gave evidence that he was not a stranger to this kind of drink. Turning to the bill of fare, we found the following rates: "A go" of brandy, one shilling; "a half-go" of brandy, sixpence; "a go" of whisky, sixpence; "a half go" of whisky, three pence; "a go" of gin, fourpence, and "a half-go," two pence; Gin is the favorite drink of the topers, but whiskey is commencing to rival it. Ice wagons are also to be seen in the streets, labelled Newfoundland ice. It is of immense thickness, ranging from fifteen to twenty inches and as clear as crystal.

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR .... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE .... E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
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THE GREENBACK.

The *Dispatch* opposes the issue of greenbacks and their substitution for National Bank notes, and bases its argument on the experience the Confederates had with their paper currency, the value of which was made contingent on "the acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States by the United States." Could anything be more absurd? And what a compliment it is to our Government, to compare its present plighted faith with the collapsed promises of the defunct Confederacy. Is this your loyalty? And if greenbacks are so worthless, how much better, pray, are National Bank notes, redeemable in greenbacks, or the National bonds, for the matter of that, which rest solely, so far as security is concerned, on the faith and honor of the people? This is precisely what keeps the greenbacks substantially at par with gold and silver. Withdraw that pledge and they would be only valuable at the paper mill at a few cents per pound. The United States, in the exercise of its highest sovereignty, stamps the greenback as a legal tender, just as it does 412½ grains of standard silver. The greenback is now receivable for everything that is bought or sold in this broad land, and for all debts public and private, except interest on the public debt, in payment of bonds, and for custom dues; and we think the day not far distant when it will be taken at the Custom House and at the Treasury for bonds. We also believe they are good enough for the bondholders, just as they are for the pensions of the wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of dead soldiers, and had it not been for the infamous repudiating act of 1869, the bondholders would have been compelled to receive them in payment of their bonds, whenever the Government deemed it advisable to call the bonds in. That law, like the law demonetizing silver and the forced resumption act, was passed in the interest of the bondholders, and was part of the conspiracy to depress all other values in the country except the value of the bonds, which was to be enhanced by requiring their payment in gold alone, when the contract specifically made them payable in gold and silver coin. Hundreds of millions of values were destroyed in this country by this Shylock conspiracy, and the effects of a business panic on industry and labor were intensified a hundred fold by it. The plot did not succeed, however. Silver was remonetized, and at the next session of Congress its coinage will be made as free as that of gold. The National bank issues will be superseded by greenbacks, and very possibly, the law of 1869 will be recast in the interest of the people. It was the first act of downright repudiation ever placed on our statute books, and it is for the people to say whether it shall stand or the country fall back on the original bargain.

THE CAMERON ORGAN AND THE NATIONALS.

We are not called on specially to fight the battles of the Nationals, for they are pursuing what seems to us a foolish and suicidal course, in refusing to co-operate with the Democracy; but there is such a thing as fair play and decency in controversy, which the *Gazette* entirely loses sight of in this bitter outburst against the Greenback party:

> The Nationals have for principles inflation and repudiation. For candidates, the cast off political hacks of the other parties. So far as the range of our acquaintance extends, we do not know a single candidate on the National ticket who could have been nominated by either of the regular parties; and this not because they were too good, but on account of perfidy or rascality that had rendered them unavailable. They had traded out of the old parties—having lost both standing and character.

It is well enough to say that "the regular parties" would not have nominated the National candidates because they were attached to an opposing organization, but it is a gross misuse of terms to say they were refused nominations "on account of perfidy and rascality that rendered them unavailable." Was it "perfidy and rascality" that denied Chief Justice Agnew a Republican nomination, after twenty years' faithful and independent service on the bench? There was "perfidy and rascality" in the business certainly, but we think it was in the Republican State Convention that rejected him, for a candidate the people of Pennsylvania had rejected six months before for precisely the same position. A comparison of the Republican State and county tickets with the National candidates is certainly not favorable to the Republicans, either on the score of morality, intelligence or capacity, and it would be a vile slander on the Nationals to compare their nominating conventions with the drunken and riotous assemblages that wrangled and quarreled over a Republican ticket and finally broke up in disgraceful rows.

We have a kindly feeling for the Nationals, for in the main their principles are what The Post has been contending for for years, and precisely what the Democrats propose to make living facts in the Government. As long as they steer clear of connection with such vagabonds as Kearney, and his godless and blasphemous rant, they will have our respect and good wishes, even if we are satisfied they are radically wrong in the measures of separate political action they have adopted to cure what we concede to be grave evils in government. But we live in hopes all this will right itself before long. There certainly, however, can be no justification for such abuse and slander as the Cameron organ pours forth on the Greenbackers.

NO DANGER IN PITTSBURGH.

There need be no apprehension of yellow fever in Pittsburgh. But one case has been brought here—that of one of the crew of the ill-fated "John Porter"—and it is doubtful whether his was a case of yellow fever. The victim had been on a course of dissipation and consequent exposure, and his death is not at all out of the usual course of events. Doctors differ as to whether it was even a mild type of the fever. The fever in an epidemic form is said never to have reached an elevation of five hundred feet above the sea level, nor has it often in late years appeared in any Northern cities as an epidemic. New York was first attacked so far as is known in 1668, and for considerably more than a century there were occasional epidemics, but there has been none of any importance since 1822. Philadelphia was first visited by the epidemic in 1695. There were several thousand deaths from the disease in 1793 and in 1797–8–9 and in 1805, but since that time greater attention has been paid to quarantine and to other sanitary precautions with corresponding immunity from yellow fever epidemics. New Orleans seems to have at least one great epidemic every ten years, and the mortality this year is likely to exceed that of any year since 1867, when there were over three thousand victims. The experience of past years seems to show that there is not the slightest danger of yellow fever becoming epidemic in a Northern city if proper precautions are taken by the health authorities, and they are unusually vigilant at every exposed point. The cases in Louisville and Cincinnati are of patients flying to those cities, with the fever well developed in their systems. An eminent physician of Louisville, in an interview in the *Courier-Journal*, says that in an experience of nearly fifty years in that city he has never known a case of the fever to originate there, or be communicated by patients brought to the city to residents or natives of it. We do not think there need be the slightest apprehension in Pittsburgh, but still our health officers will do well to be vigilant, as a means of allaying alarm.

A "POOL" OF ISSUES.

The Boston *Pilot* treats Mr. Dennis Kearney with a good deal of courtesy and consideration, and says that "no man in this country has had so grand an opportunity," for he held the ear of the people, and could win their confidence by wise counsels. This is probably correct; but Kearney has done nothing to win their confidence by his intemperate harangues, while his sole political idea, that of pooling all issues to elect certain men to office, cannot command the approval of intelligent men. The *Pilot* speaks the voice of a large constituency when it says "we ask for the issues—we want to know *what* we are voting for as well as *whom*." It insists Mr. Kearney shall declare himself and discuss the issues he wants pooled, so that the workingmen shall act like intelligent freemen at the polls, and not throw their votes at the bidding of any man, however good. The only way to be free and right is to understand what we are voting for. The *Pilot* submits to Kearney a dozen issues which it would like to see adopted by the people and "pooled", at the next election, by the success of men pledged to carry them out. Here they are:

1.—That all public lands be held for actual settlers.
2.—That no grants of land or public money be made to private corporations for business purposes.
3.—That the property of corporations be taxed equally with that of individuals.
4.—That free education be given in agriculture, mechanics, science and commerce.
5.—That powerful monopolies, such as railroad, gas, and insurance companies, be subject to State supervision.
6.—That the present system of national banks be abolished, and national bank notes be superseded by a real national legal tender note.
7.—That the official service of State and Nation be rigidly purified, and the expenses cut down by proper revision.
8.—All articles that cannot be raised or made in this country to be imported free of duty.
9.—All imported articles that can be raised or made here, to pay a protective duty.
10.—That the national government establish postal savings banks for the people.
11.—That all articles of domestic need be free of duty; and taxes be laid on all articles of luxury.
12.—That all incomes exceeding $1,000 be taxed.

There is a good deal to be commended in this "pool" of issues, and, as the *Pilot* tells Kearney in closing, "before the workingmen can pool their issues they must know the issues they have to pool." Voting for the candidates Kearney champions is no triumph of principle or policy; it is merely a personal triumph for Kearney or some office-seekers.

HARTRANFT'S SPLURGE.

The Philadelphia *Times* exposes the sham of Hartranft's present extraordinary activity in behalf of the oil interest, for no one doubts it is anything else than a sham. When the oil men were besieging the last Legislature for legislation in their behalf, and to repress the exactions of the monopolists, not a word of sympathy did they get from Hartranft or his Cameron backers, whose word was law with the Legislature. Not a bit of it. Many of the ring were hand-in-glove with the corporations, and levied blackmail from them as the price of legislative immunity. Not a word was heard from Hartranft at that time, for the sympathies of his coterie were with the oppressors of the oil producers. They were making money out of their distress. Now, however, that there is a little political capital in question, Hartranft is pushed forward with a great splurge, as the mailed knight who is rallying Northern Pennsylvania to rescue the fair Petrolia from the spoiler. The Philadelphia *Times* puts the case in this way:

> The alleged violation of their franchises by the United Pipe Lines is no new complaint. The grievance under which the oil producers are fretting has long been the theme of orators, the burden of public resolutions, the inspiration of legislative efforts, and if there is ample cause for the State to summon its writ of *quo warranto* now in relief of the people or in vindication of the laws, the State authorities have been either unpardonably ignorant of their duties or shamefully remiss in discharging them. All the causes which exist now have existed for more than a year past, and the question should have been raised so that it could have been decided long since and thus saved the surges of the lobby upon the Legislature and the demoralizing popular distractions which have prevailed in the oil regions. Now, when a decision cannot be reached until the election is over, proceedings are instituted and telegraphed to a mass meeting of oil producers, where the mockery is greeted with thunders of applause; but when the sober thought returns will not oil men see that they are to be sent wooling until election day, and then straggle home rather effectually sheared?

After Hartranft gets through with his parade in the oil regions he will doubtless be sent to the anthracite counties, with a carpet-bag full of pardons to conciliate the Mollie Maguires.

ONE FOR CAMERON.

In Columbia county, where the Republican party is buried under a heavy Democratic majority, with no hope of resurrection, the Cameron faction seems to have a little of the article called "spunk," and in their county convention the other day made the first public indorsement we have seen in this campaign of Senator Don Cameron, by resolving that

> In J. D. Cameron the Commonwealth has a representative in the United States Senate fully alive to her interests, and in sympathy with the people on the great questions which agitate the country.

This is about as vague a bit of flattery as could be devised. What "interests," we would like to know, is Don Cameron alive to, but the "interests" of the faction of wire-pullers, who swear by his house. And on what "great questions" pray is he in sympathy with the people? It is when an attempt is made to say anything in favor of Cameron that the barrenness of his candidacy is made most apparent. His close supporters fully realize this, and generally concede him the mercy of silence about his acquirements in politics and statesmanship. We have never had such poor timber presented in Pennsylvania for the United States Senate, and the fact that he has the Republican party back of him, ruling all other candidates off, is as remarkable an assertion of the power of a small squad of organizers and machine politicians as the history of the State furnishes.

The Citizens' Committee Wednesday chose their Legislative candidates. They nominated five gentlemen who are now in the field for the first time, and indorsed eleven others, who had been previously nominated by the Democrats, Nationals and Republicans. Jehu P. Smith, for Senate in the Forty-second district, had a place on both the Democratic and National ticket. Hon. James H. Hopkins was nominated in the Forty-fourth district and was not before in the field. For Assembly the Democratic candidates who were endorsed are S. R. Stewart in the First; John B. Larkin in the Second, and James G. Weldon and Joseph Hays, Esq., in the Third districts. The National candidates endorsed by the committee are J. W. Craig, Second district; John R. McCormick, Third; W. J. Brennan, Fourth, and W. L. Bateman, Fifth district. Nicholas Voegtly in the First and A. B. Campbell in the Fifth are the only regular Republican nominees who were indorsed. The new candidates are Jonathan Gallagher, First; B. F. Hopkins, Second; Walter Ferguson and W. J. Snodgrass in the Sixth districts. The political complexion of the sixteen nominees is six Democrats, five Republicans, four Nationals and one Prohibitionist.

Ex-State Treasurer Bickel writes a long letter in regard to the missing State bonds, in which he maintains the probability that the bonds were never sold and have been cancelled. No demand has been made on the State for any amount of the coupons, and he thinks it incredible that such bonds could have been issued and no coupons corresponding with them presented for payment. Having shown that his accounts as Treasurer are correct, Mr. Bickel concludes as follows:

> I shall trust that the intelligence and moral sense of the people will not judge there has been an over-issue of bonds in which I am in any respect involved. Especially should such be their conclusion when as yet, and after twenty-four years, no demand for principal or interest on such bonds has been made, and when the records show that after I left the office of State Treasurer the total balance of bonds not sold and entered of record in the Auditor General's office were still in the possession of the Girard Bank, the financial agent of the State, and that this fact was shown to my successors, Messrs. Baily, Slifer and Magraw, from papers which came officially before them.

In reply to Senator Thurman's argument against the national banking system, that it "tends to combine, concentrate and intensify the money power," John Sherman said, "if you convene ten bank Presidents you will have ten different opinions." This was smart, but thin. On a question affecting their own interests the banks move as a unit. At their Saratoga Conventions they are always harmonious on a resumption and (greenback) contraction platform, and on the question of remitting their taxes, move as a solid body.

Hewitt's Labor Committee concluded its labors in New York Wednesday. Among the persons heard were John Roach of Chester, who referred to the large number of men out of employment and the general depression, but made no suggestions looking to an improvement. The committee will next meet in this city, but no time has yet been fixed.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The signatures to Ben Butler's call for Governor, as an independent candidate, now number about 60,000. The list embraces some of the most prominent business men of the State and local politicians of note in both parties. Ben will be the Governor.

The New York *Times* of Sunday says the Sherman-Anderson letter has been found, and is now either in the hands or under the control of the Potter Committee. The *Times* says it is to be "sprung" just before the October elections. This is doubtful, but we have always thought Weber's story of the destruction of the letter rather weak.

The *Chronicle* is hanging out on its journalistic clothes line the remnants of the bloody shirt thrown away by the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*. Governor Hampton comes in for its censure as a —— "coward!" What it is the *Chronicle* wants the Governor to do is not clear, unless it is that he should rampage and boil over about something not stated.

Brother Errett is bothered. Lunch and drinking rooms have been provided on Fifth street, and his daily task is now that of a capper, to take in stragglers and induce them to vote for his delegates. This shows a desperate condition of affairs and a mortal dread of our Guy, who relies upon his merits and asks no favors, on the principle that blood will tell.

A correspondent asks us if John C. Freemont was ever in Congress or a member of the Senate?

He was elected to the United States Senate from California in 1849. He took his seat September 10, 1850, the day after the admission of the State, and in drawing lots he fell with the short term, which expired March 4, 1851. He failed in a re-election after 142 ballots.

Mr. R. W. Mackey reports to the evening papers that the Republican party proposes to make the fight this fall on honest money in Pennsylvania, and that Galusha A. Grow's speech is the text and sermon of the campaign. That is, according to the Republicans, greenbacks are dishonest money, and national bank notes honest money, because they are redeemable in greenbacks. Logic!

The Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas candidate for Congress, Mr. White, will find a competitor in Mr. Guffey of Clarion, this time, who will keep him busy in the district. Mr. Guffey don't intend to deal in long winded speeches, nor are they necessary this year, but he will put in the work where it will do the most good. He belongs to a tribe of people who stay awake eighteen out of the twenty-four hours with two bright eyes on the main chance all the time.

Gov. Vance of North Carolina, is confident of his election to the United States Senate over Senator Merrimon. A Raleigh correspondent says it is certain all the colored men elected to the Legislature will vote for Vance in preference to any other Democrat. A number of white Republicans are also for Vance. It is not probable Merrimon will consent to go into a Democratic caucus. The fight between him and Vance will take place in joint convention.

John Sherman delivers himself annually at Toledo, Ohio, of his excess bile. His latest effort is a curiosity in literature, and a marvel of effrontery in dealing with the Presidential fraud. He has the hardihood to say, the Democrats did all the cheating, forging and swindling that was done, and yet lost the game. Does this creature of the bondholders suppose the people are idiots or incapable of understanding plain facts, that he should thus indulge his voice in phantom phrases. Hayes is great and Sherman is his prophet.

In the one hundred and forty congressional districts, almost one-half of the whole number, in which nominations have been made, two hundred and twelve persons have been put forward as candidates for election, of whom only fifty-seven are old members. Of these thirty-two are Republicans and twenty-five are Democrats. This shows pretty conclusively that the next House of Representatives will be mainly composed of new members, but whether wise legislation will be accelerated by this large accession of inexperienced legislators is very doubtful.

David Kirk, the Greenback candidate for Congress, in a note to the *Leader*, announces that as soon as the Republicans get out a Congressional candidate he will deliver an address at Library Hall to the citizens of Pittsburgh, in which he says:

> I shall endeavor to prove, and think I can do so, to the satisfaction of disinterested men, that the money system of the Republican party, advocated and sustained by the *Leader*, is a dishonest system, founded on fraud and resulting in public robbery, and that that system and not the National will result in wild inflation.

Much power to your elbow and brain, David.

We probably catch the reason of the newly developed bitterness of the Cameron organs in this locality against the Nationals, in the fact that Republicans are leaving their party by the hundreds and joining the Nationals. Democrats, as a rule, are satisfied with the declarations of their party on the finance question. Republicans are not; the Convention that nominated Hoyt dodged the issue. The Greenback Convention of Center county last week was attended by 101 delegates, of whom 65 had been Republicans and 36 Democrats. That shows the drift.

In all the cases of failure from that of Jay Cooke to the present hour, there is not a parallel to that of the Nation Trust Company of this city, where over one million of dollars disappeared as absolutely as if swallowed by an earthquake, and left no trace behind except the wrecked fortunes of depositors and the unfortunate stockholders who were individually liable, among whom is Mayor Liddell, who struggled manfully for years to avert the disaster which has overtaken him at last. The city of Pittsburgh was also a loser through its officers and agents, some of whom profited by this huge swindle. But who got all this money seems likely to be forever hidden from human investigation.

Hoyt is traveling through the State establishing his picket line for the coming struggle. He finds greater defection than usual among the old managers. Disorganization has produced demoralization among the rank and file; the call of the officeholder has been heard, but, unlike former years, the response has been weak and faltering. The fact is clear and unmistakable that the people have lost confidence in the honesty of the managers of the Republican party. They grow rich as the people grow poor, and it is only the fear of losing their places that gives energy to their movements or emphasis to their appeals. There is nothing more certain than the recovery of the Government to the custody of the Democratic party, and that it has come to stay.

In an official report of the exports of British produce and manufactures to the United States, for the seven months ended July 31, 1877, as compared with the corresponding months of the year 1878, a slight decline in exports to this country is found more or less in all the articles enumerated in the table. In other words this country is relying less upon English goods and more upon its own manufactures. In no article is this so striking as in manufactured cottons. In the first half of 1877 our imports of English cotton goods amounted to 42,259,200 yards; for the same period of the current year 25,822,000. In other words, our importations have fallen off nearly one-half. It would be instructive if we had the other side of the story, in the amount of American cotton goods sent to England.

The remarkable compliment paid by Lord Beaconsfield to the American missionaries in Turkey has attracted universal attention. The exact text of the Prime Minister's remarks—which formed a part of his speech at the Mansion House banquet, on August 3—is as follows:

> "But there was a body of men in Turkey—men of the highest principle, of even a sublime character—men who devoted their lives to the benefit of their fellow creatures, and sought no reward but the convictions of their own consciences—and these were the American missionaries. [Cheers.] The American missionaries were scattered over every part of Turkey, and when this war commenced—on false pretenses, in a great degree [cheers]—the American missionaries addressed the Emperor of Germany, and said it was their duty to tell him that they had lived and labored in every part of the Ottoman Empire, and since the Crimean war and the treaty of Paris the improvement in the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte was most remarkable. [Cheers.] They mention in that document that the regard for life and property was now most striking. They mention in that document that education was very largely pursued, and, that toleration was almost complete [cheers], but these changes could only be effected by the influence of the Sultan himself; for there was no power in Europe at that time which had the right to appeal to him or interfere in the government of his subjects."

The testimony of the missionaries on these points is strikingly in contrast with the statements of the English Liberal writers who have painted the Turk as incapable of reform or progress of any kind. Lord Beaconsfield and the missionaries take a more hopeful view of him.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The *Plain Dealer* is the name of a new greenback paper published at Easton.

The Nationals of Somerset county have nominated L. A. Turner and George C. Walker for Assembly.

The Fulton county Republicans have nominated J. J. Cromer for the Senate. No nomination has been made for member of the House.

John E. Faunce will have no opposition in his Legislative district. He was the only Philadelphia member that voted against the Recorder bill.

Of the one hundred and one delegates at the Centre County Greenback Convention last week, thirty-six were formerly Democrats and sixty-five Republicans.

The Greenback-Labor conferees of the Erie, Warren and Venango district have nominated C. C. Camp, of Rouseville, for Congress, in place of Wesley Chambers, deceased.

J. E. Barrett, city editor of the Scranton *Republican*, and Maj. Ackerly, have been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Sixth and Seventh Luzerne districts.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Westmoreland, at Greensburg, next Friday, when it is expected action will be taken on the Congressional dead-lock in the Twenty-first district.

Judging by a circular issued by Recorder Chairman Quay, urging the circulation of the New York *Tribune* upon his party friends, it would seem that he has lost confidence in his Philadelphia organs, as well as the minor Republican press of the State.

The National Senatorial conferees at Warren have substituted H. P. Kinnear of Youngville, as the candidate for State Senator, in place of Capt. Taggart, the latter failing to subscribe to the principles of the party and submit to the demands of the conference.

There are indications that a large portion of the delegation in the last Legislature from Philadelphia will be nominated through party machinery, notwithstanding the gross betrayal of the people on the Recorder bill and other misdeeds which are fresh in the public memory.

Dill Greenback clubs are the latest political epidemic in Cameron's county of Dauphin, and there are whispers of a quiet anti-Cameron fusion on Legislative candidates and Dill getting more than his share of votes for Governor. If such things can be where the young Senator commands in person, what will the harvest be in the distant fields?

The Democrats of Lycoming county have made the following nominations: J. J. Metzgar for Judge, H. W. Earley for Congress, John Piatt for State Senator, Messrs. Porter, Bierley and Brown for the Legislature, Thomas Johnson for Recorder, Harry Welshans for Treasurer, and Messrs. M'Kinney Smith and Daniel Corson for County Commissioners.

The Republican County Convention of Clarion county on Monday nominated the following ticket: Congress, Harry White; Senate, E. M. Grant; Assembly, W. A. McCormick; Prothonotary, M. Arnold; Treasurer, Jacob Black, Jr.; Commissioners, John J. Wilson and William Shanafelt; Recorder, A. W. Owens; District Attorney, M. A. K. Weidner; Auditors, A. G. Truitt and Washington Craig, Jr.

The Democrats of McKean county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, A. M. Benton; Sheriff, Roswell Sartwell; Prothonotary, T. J. Collins; District Attorney, Eugene Mullin; County Commissioners, J. B. Myers, J. G. Boyer; Auditors, A. A. Stevens, J. R. Chadwick. The Congressional conferees were uninstructed, but are believed to favor the nomination of Mr. Henry W. Early, of Williamsport, who was the candidate in 1874.

The Nationals of the Eleventh Congressional district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and part of Luzerne, have nominated Edward E. Orvis of Bloomsburg, as their candidate for Congress. He is by profession a preacher, a lawyer, a politician, an editor, an office hunter and a temperance lecturer. He is now a man of fifty and has pursued all these occupations without much success during his manhood, and is at present following all.

The Democracy of Lackawanna county had a lively meeting at Scranton on Monday, for the purpose of organization. The Hon. A. B. Dunning presided, and there was a full representation of all the districts. After appointing a standing committee a series of resolutions, offered by Dr. Haggerty, were adopted. The resolutions claim that Democracy is the only barrier between tyranny and despotism, and that it is the duty of the party to unite every element opposed to the bondholding power now sailing under the garb of Republicanism.

Grow, in his speech at Oil City, spoke of Ringster Hoyt as "a farmer who had unaided and alone," accomplished wonders. To which the Wilkesbarre *Leader* responds:

> If there was ever a person who was born with "a silver spoon in his mouth" that boy was Colonel Hoyt, and it is simply preposterous for Jerusha Grow thus to speak of him as "a farmer boy unaided and alone," for the Colonel had from the day of his birth all the advantages that wealth and social position could give to any person, and more than this, Jerusha is well aware of the fact. Come, Jerusha, give us the truth occasionally.

Mr. J. B White, who was nominated for the Legislature by the Greenbackers of Warren county and indorsed by the Democrats, has written a letter to say that he is not a Democrat, but stands "firmly and unreservedly upon the platform and principles of the National, Greenback and Labor parties as evinced in the national, State and county platforms, and in no respect do I consider myself a Republican or Democrat, except so far as their principles are identified with ours." Mr. White wants everybody to vote for him, however.

The Democratic Convention of Bedford county on Tuesday nominated for Associate Judge, Captain John Nelson; for Legislature, Daniel R. Anderson and Joseph E. Noble; for Prothonotary, H. D. Tate; for District Attorney, Frank Fletcher; for Sheriff, W. G. Eicholtz; for Treasurer, P. G. Morgan; for Commissioners, Samuel Crisman and J. L. Albright. The ticket is a very strong one and will be elected by a large majority. Captain Nelson lost a leg in the Union army, having been shot down by Mosby's bushwackers. The candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Eicholtz, was also an officer in the Union service. The nominations for Legislature are unexceptionable and will receive a solid vote.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* gives these facts about the resolution nominating Mr. Wise for Congress, passed by the Greene County Committee, and which was the subject of a communication in The Post a few days since:

> There were but *nineteen* out of the forty members of the committee present at the meeting of the 17th, and but *eleven* of these voted *for* the resolution—the other *eight* opposing it. Thus it will be seen that the resolution was passed by only *one vote more than a fourth of a full meeting of the committee.* We agree with our correspondent in the opinion that this resolution was only intended to give expression to the common feeling of our people that we had a claim to the nomination, and ought to have it, rather than any purpose to bid defiance to our brethren of Fayette and Westmoreland, or of putting Mr. Wise in the field as an independent candidate, as many persons seem to think was the case.

Quoting an article in The Post of the 21st inst., on the Congressional squabble in the Twenty-first district, Brother Paluey of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, says, among other things, that The Post's article—

> Will be approved, in the main, by every honest Democrat in this Congressional district. We fully agree with The Post that to make the office of Congressman a "matter of intrigue and barter is disgraceful," and such an attempt should be frowned down by every honest man. It will also be seen that The Post fully endorses the position heretofore taken by the *Messenger*, that the decision of this unfortunate controversey "rests with Westmoreland county." That county "concedes the nomination to either Fayette or Greene, and it has the casting vote." Then, why in the name of common sense does it not settle it at once? If the present conferees from Westmoreland haven't sense or mind enough to discharge their duty promptly, let them resign and give place to others who have.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, dispatching from Washington on Tuesday, has this view of Pennsylvania politics:

> A private letter received here from a prominent Pennsylvania politician speaks of the Nationals as showing sufficient elements of strength thus early in the campaign to justify the conclusion that they will carry a sufficient number of members of the State Assembly to wield the balance of power in any measure of legislation, and even more potently in the Senatorial question. It says that the Nationals, as a rule, lean towards the Democracy and will co-operate with them. In this event he expresses the opinion that Frank Hughes is the most likely person to secure the United States Senatorship. At least he says Hughes is now being coached by a potential wing of the Democratic party to that end in conjunction with the Nationals. According to this source of information the prospects of Senator Don Cameron's re-election are not bright, and the opinion is gaining ground that the venerable ex-Senator will have to be called from his retirement to stimulate the activities of the party, and to bring back to its former fealty a considerable element who complain that they have not received due recognition under the new regime.

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Miss Braddon acknowledges the authorship of thirty-three novels.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The *North American Review* has in hand a paper by Mr. Gladstone.

Gambetta is soon to visit England and be dined by its statesmen.

The German army is to use the telephone. It is to be especially serviceable on the outposts.

Ex-Governor Stevenson has been nominated for the West Virginia House of Delegates, much against his will.

Rosa Bonheur begins to show signs of ageing. Her hair is becoming quite grey, though still plentiful; her frank and charming manner remains.

Prince Bismarck is becoming very corpulent. When weighed recently at Kissingen in Germany, he pulled up to two hundred and forty pounds.

The Russian provinces have 21,570,000 horses, the United States 9,500,000, Turkey 1,000,000, Austria 3,500,000, Germany 3,352,000, and France 3,000,000.

An English critic says that a Frenchman in one respect is like a Scotchman—he likes a sermon, only the sermon must be delivered by a comedian on a stage.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is still in Paris, but expects to sail for New York about the 31st inst. She is having a set of magnificent theatrical costumes made at Worth's.

The Rev. Chauncey Giles, of Philadelphia, President of the General Convention of the Swedenborgian Church, has been preaching at Salford, England, before the General Conference.

Mr. Henry L. Stanley has gone to Switzerland to recuperate after his long period of quiet lionizing and hard feasting in London. The artist Healy has finished a fine portrait of this American traveler.

The friends of female suffrage at Paris have been treating Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the Illinois lawyer, coldly. Her offense was having the State law amended so that a husband could obtain a third of his wife's estate.

Mr. Belmont is very unlucky this year with his horses. Belle Helene is the only one that has rewarded his turf efforts. The Lorillards, on the contrary, have had remarkably good luck all the season through.

The centenary of the death of the Rev Augustus Montague Toplady, the author of the *Rock of Ages*, and other well-known hymns, occurred recently. Commemorative services were held in a number of the English churches.

Fish Story: The pike placed in the Sacramento river form lines across the river with military regularity, having their heads up stream, and devour all the young salmon and other small fish that are borne down to them.

London *Truth*: "For there is no question about it. According to the way in which things go at this preeent time, dirty practices pay in pelf if not in repute, and if honesty is the best policy it is undoubtedly the poorest living."

Jay Gould is in a bad fix. While all the Wall street speculators get money at two and three per cent., he cannot obtain any under seven per cent., for he has no other collaterals than his Union Pacific stock, which most lenders refuse to take.

The Rev. George Gilfillan died after only half an hour's illness. He had left Dundee for Brechin the night before and was to have officiated at the marriage of a niece on the day he expired. He was in his usual health on the previous Sunday and preached on the subject of sudden death.

The *Spirit of the Times* will next week answer by the pen of Mr. George Wilkes the following conundrums: "Was Shakespeare large and well-favored; or lame, with some deformity in his back? Did he ever have his likeness taken or was he ever described by an eye-witness?"

Miss Helen Sayler will stand for Southwark at the coming election, and, according to arrangement, will attempt to take her seat in the House. She will each time be removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and thus by a practical protest impress the fact of the political disabilities of women.

A thoughtful Chicagoan looked through the books of the comptroller of the city and found that that official had paid in ten years $115,870 to a certain charitable institution. Then he looked through the books of the institution and found it had received from the comptroller during that period $71,775.

A recent number of the *Republique Francaise* gives an account of the great publishing house of Hachette & Co. According to the writer this firm has the largest bookselling business in the world, turns over some 15,000,000 francs, publishes a book a day, employs 5,000 persons, and exports nearly 200,000 packages.

Mr. Patrick Donahoe, of the Boston *Pilot*, it will be remembered, failed several years ago, owing considerable money to his poorer fellow-countrymen, for whom he had imprudently served as a savings bank. The *Pilot* passed into the hands of Archbishop Williams and John Boyle O'Reilly, who voluntarily assumed the burden of this debt, and this week declared a dividend of ten per cent., making in all $20,000 which they have divided among these poor people.

A gentleman from California says that the only reason Mr. Sharon did not resign last winter was that a Democrat would come into his place, both the Governor and Legislature of Nevada being Democratic. The gentleman says that he has no doubt Mr. Sharon will resign during the coming winter, whatever may be the political complexion of the next Legislature. Mr. Mackey, the youngest member of the Bonanza firm, has longings for the Senate.

Mr. Wilson McDonald has completed in clay his statue of General Custer, which is to be erected at West Point. The General is represented in the uniform of a colonel, his rank in the regular army. The figure is of heroic size, eight feet high. He is placed in the attitude of fighting the Indians off with his sword. The statue will be cast in bronze and the whole work will cost $10,000. Of this amount $7,000 have already been secured.

As Cardinal Franchi, according to the *Fanfulla*, lay dying, a doctor on either side of the bed watching him and Mgr. Kzascki, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, in an arm-chair opposite, he suddenly roused himself and asked: "Some one coming?" "No," answered the priest. At that instant a secretary entered with a dispatch announcing the meeting of Mgr. Masella and Prince Bismarck. Lifting his head from the pillow Cardinal Franchi said, "Good! I am satisfied!" and in a moment was dead,

YELLOW FEVER.

The Cabinet Discusses the Scourge and Sends Tents to Infected Districts.

Destitution and Misery Alarmingly on the Increase.

125 New Cases in Vicksburg, 119 in Memphis and 220 in New Orleans.

TALES OF HORROR AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—New cases, 220; deaths, 57.

Startling cases of destitution are being developed every day. This morning the office of the Howard Association was so densely packed by applicants for relief it was almost impossible to gain admission. Several well authenticated cases will indicate the extreme misery some have reached. The driver of the charity wagon, while passing the building 290 Poydras street, heard a shriek of agony within, and, entering the premises, quickly ascended a flight of rickety stairs leading to a side gallery. He hurried into a back bedroom, and was startled to behold the yellow corpse of a child lying upon a filthy bed. Seated in a rocking chair, clutching a palmetto fan in one hand, and reeling heavily upon the bed, sat a woman, who, upon closer inspection, he was shocked to see was stark and stiff. The cries continued, and he hurried to the front apartment into which the room opened. The older woman had evidently thrown herself on the floor in a frenzy of delirium. Upon the only bed in the room, writhing with fever, lay the man whose call attracted his attention, and a child eighteen months old had at the time crawled over her dead sister and was pulling the dress off the dead mother's breast. That driver had hauled twenty corpses from the same house since the epidemic commenced.

At 105 Bienville, a long, narrow alley, so narrow that one can penetrate it with difficulty, leads back to a building once occupied as a stable, but now as a pest-house. In the loft of this the Howards discovered a family of seven, five of whom were delirious, one child of two years dead and a mother prostrate upon a pallet with a new-born babe. The mother, with many tears, stated that, utterly unassisted and unable to move, she lay in the pangs of child-birth and saw her daughter die. A volume might be written of the horrors experienced by the very poor, but these cases are cited to show how great the relief extended to them is needed.

The death list to-day includes twelve children under five years, and seven between five and ten. From noon up to 6 P. M. only eleven deaths had been reported at the office of the Board of Health, four adults and seven children under eight years of age. Among the new cases reported to the Board of Health during the past few days are some dating back to August 14th. This, in response to a circular recently sent out by the Board requesting physicians to report all cases treated so far and not heretofore reported on Auterpe street, between Carondolet and St. Charles. There being many cases of yellow fever in the vicinity, a temporary barricade was placed across the street to avoid the noise of vehicles passing over cobblestones, with which the street is paved. A milkman came along and insisted on passing with his cart, saying he had paid his license and intended to drive on any street he pleased. The milkman attempted to force his way through, but was fired upon by a citizen and driven off. The Louisiana division of the army of Northern Virginia have made an appeal to ex-Confederates in other States for contributions to aid them in providing means of subsistence for members and their families, who, on account of prostration in business, are without means and depend on the Association for relief. Contributions should be addressed to Gov. T. T. Nicholls, President, or J. H. Murray, Treasurer.

A COMPARISON WITH PLAGUE OF 1853.

The yellow fever losses this year are small compared with those for years that people here regard as bad omens. August 22 of this year is the worst day so far—the day against which is recorded the greatest number of deaths. This number is 58, but against the same day in the year 1853 are recorded 254 deaths, or more than four times as many. The streets of New Orleans are as clean now as ever they are in times when the fever does not occur, and that their condition is therefore not a factor in the production of the trouble. Furthermore, the disease is most virulent in better quarters, and is not found where it would be most abundant if fed upon materials from which malarious poisons are germinated.

A NEW TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE.

At the Charity Hospital to-day Dr. Samuel Choppen tried an exceedingly interesting experiment, which, if successful, will revolutionize the treatment of yellow fever, and justly be regarded as one of the most important medical discoveries of the age. The patient was in a moribund condition, having been sick with yellow fever twenty-four hours without any attention, his only medicine being a seidlitz powder. The temperature of his body indicated 105 2 5 degrees, his pulse beat 100 in a minute, and he presented the appearance of one who would die in a very few minutes. The patient was stripped naked and placed in one of Dr. Kibbe's fever cots, which has a network cover and India rubber receptacle beneath, and sprinkled with ice water from a sprinkling can two hours and a quarter. At the expiration of that time the temperature of the body was reduced to sixty-eight degrees, and the pulse to ninety. When the sprinkling ceased the pulse returned to the normal heat in health. The fever disappeared, and the patient fell into a gentle sleep, which still continues. At present writing this first experiment in cold water treatment is attracting wide spread attention among physicians, and should the patient recover it is predicted that the disease will be mastered. After the sprinkling the patient was covered with a sheet.

A NEW CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have organized with the consent and approval of the Mayor, a charitable association during the prevalence of the yellow fever, under the name of the "New Orleans Peabody Subsistence Association," for the purpose of collecting provisions, breadstuffs, and other articles of food, and distributing the same into rations to the destitute in the city of New Orleans.

The depot of supplies will be at No. 38 Tchapitoulas street, and to the extent of the same requisitions upon our President by the proper officers of the different charitable associations of New Orleans will be filled promptly.

(Signed), F. Dolhonde, President; W. H. Dewees, Abram Hirsch, Ben. F. Chambers, Wm. Pilard, C. O. Cummings, Jno. T. Moore, Jr., Jno. Sinnot, Westley Laurence, J. R. Newman, Frank Roder, J. W. Mader, Secretary and Commissary.

I cordially approve the movement contemplated by the above.

(Signed), E. PILLSBURY, Mayor.

MEMPHIS' MOURNFUL STORY.

MEMPHIS, August 28—Eighty new cases were reported up to noon to-day, while the indications are there will be an increase in the death rate. The negroes, this morning became clamorous for rations. About 1,000 men, women and children surrounded the commissary department, and it was found necessary to station a guard from a colored military company to keepback the crowd. Many of the well ones are still leaving the city, aided by the Citizens' Committee. The Howards this morning opened the Market street public school building as an infirmary, or Howard Home, for the reception of pauper sick. They have also established a medical corps of ten physicians, under the direction of Dr. R. W. Mitchell.

There is nothing but gloom to report. The fever is of the most malignant type here, to stay until freezing weather, about the middle of October, more than six weeks away. The sudden deaths of a number of citizens have caused additional departures of merchants and others, who, until a day or two past, had decided to stay and see it through. More than three out of four of our business houses are closed, and more are preparing to follow. One may pass through long streets and not see a white person. The heart sickens at the details of misery, want and desolation related by the visiting nurses in the different wards. Although the ravages of the fever were greater in '73 than now, yet the attendant suffering now is tenfold greater. It seems from the large number of the few left in the city who are daily stricken down that the fates have determined that not one of us shall escape.

SCENES OF DISTRESS INDESCRIBABLE.

The condition of the city to-night surpasses the most somber imaginery of misery. For the past twenty-four hours, ending at six P. M., sixty-two deaths have occurred, of which only four were from other causes than yellow fever. Of these forty seven were white and eleven colored. The new cases number 119. During the day our physicians were so worn out in attending sick calls that to-night, for self-preservation, they are resting, many in the country and others in unknown parts of the city, while friends of the sick are searching in vain for medical attention.

The following report to the Howards today from Dr. R. W. Mitchell, director of the medical corps of ten physicians employed by the association, gives an idea of the condition of things: "I need ten more physicians immediately. I find scores of people sick and dying, without having been seen by a physician. Scenes of death and distress to-day and to-night are indescribable. Members of relief committees have been called to see sick persons, and responding to calls found in some cases corpses lying in beds or on the floors without even a single watcher.

Members of the Independent Order of Workmen to-day buried five members of the fraternity. They have exhausted their means, and call upon their brethren for substantial aid in caring for the sick and burying the dead. The Baptist relief committee is also out of means, and through their President, Rev. S. Landrum, appeal to Baptists and other friends throughout the country for assistance in this hour of peril and suffering. Even the smallest amounts will be gratefully received and used in feeding the starving, nursing the sick and burying the dead. In accordance with the views of General Superintendent Van Horne, the telegraphers of Memphis organized an association to-day whose object is to assist those of their profession who may be taken sick with yellow fever. Their territory embraces all points north of Canton, Mississippi. In this territory there are already several very destitute cases reported. They point to the length of time the disease has to run to show the necessity of such action. They appeal to the fraternity for aid. The officers are Charles W. Gaston, Chairman; E. W. Gibson, Secretary and Treasurer. Among the new cases are W. C. Woodruff, W. J. Smith, Jr., Father Walsh of St. Bridget, D. H. Reahart of Howard. Among the dead, Geo. Kealhofer of the Southern Express Company, Drs. A. Thevitt and T. P. Watson. Contributions are coming in, but not in sums equal to the needs of our distressed people. Among the liberal contributions received to-day is one of a thousand dollars from M. J. O'Brien, Superintenent of the Southern Express Company. Rev. Eugene Daniels, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, is among the new cases reported to-night.

RAPID INCREASE IN VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, August 28.—There were one hundred and twenty-five new cases of fever the past twenty-four hours and fifteen deaths.

IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—Seven hundred cases of fever have occurred at Vicksburg.

A dispatch to the *Picayune* from Colonel Daniel DeKett, dated Brook Haven, Miss., says there is not a case of yellow fever in or around that place. He cannot hear of a case of yellow fever in any town between Canton and New Orleans, a distance of over two hundred miles.

Reports from the coast towns along the Mobile road, show that there is no fever at any point between New Orleans and Mobile. A letter from Dr. Case says there is not now a case at the Ocean Springs. Two cases of fever had occurred there—one died, and other had recovered. There is no spread of the disease.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Reports from Canton announce five new cases and the death of two persons. This announcement created intense excitement in adjoining towns.

Reports from Holly Springs announce the death of Miss Delia Lake. Mr. Whittshire, a refugee from Grenada, was prostrated. Mr. Morton from Grenada, and Miss Levy from Memphis, who were prostrated a few days since, are in a fair way to recovery. The good people of Holly Springs still express no excitement at the presence of the fever there, and keep open doors for the refugees from infected districts.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—In response to applications by telegraph to-day, the Howards sent four more nurses to Canton, Mississippi, and one to Ponchatoulas, Louisiana.

The Howards to-day received the following telegram:

GRENADA, August 28.—Nurses and everything else have arrived. The machinery is in good working order. There have been six deaths since yesterday. The weather is bad. Keep us well supplied with fresh beef. Can't do without it. Will have to rely upon you for champagne.

[Signed] WARREN STONE, M. D.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—Harris Haskell and Blanche Offner, who came here from Memphis last Saturday to escape the plague, died in this city to-day of yellow fever. Mrs. Offner and the child of a man named Dessamer, also from Memphis, are under treatment for fever in the hospital. Three or four cases previously taken to the hospital are getting along well.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

LIVERPOOL, England, August 28.—At a meeting of citizens to-day, presided over by Mayor Whitley, a resolution was adopted inviting the public to subscribe for the relief of yellow fever sufferers of the Gulf States of America, and a committee was appointed to make collections.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Liberal collections are making everywhere for the yellow fever sufferers.

CHICAGO, August 28.—The collections to-day for the yellow fever sufferers up to noon were $2,000, including $1,200 from the insurance men, $470 from the Chicago *Tribune*, and $150 from the *Journal*.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 28.—The Masonic fraternity of this city have contributed $1,000 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers in the South. The yellow fever case reported yesterday proves to be but an ordinary bilious attack.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28.—Colonel McArdle and Captain Lake, who are acting in behalf of the citizens of Vicksburg and vicinity, suggest that contributions of the following named articles would be preferable to money, as the latter could not buy them in the neighborhood: Bread, meat, flour, meal, butter, eggs, chickens, tea, sugar, coffee, vegetables of all kinds, Scotch ale and port wine, for the convalescent, and crackers, fresh meats, beef and mutton would be very acceptable if sent in refrigerator cars. Chickens sent in the same way would be better than if sent alive.

GRENADA'S HORROR.

A LADY WITNESS' VIVID STORY OF DEATH'S HORROR.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Mrs. W. H. Hart, daughter of a prominent St. Louis merchant, arrived here this morning from Grenada, having left there yesterday morning. Her husband died a week ago from the terrible disease. During an interview with a reporter this afternoon, she said Grenada, up to the present time, was always considered a very healthy city. In fact, in 1873, when the fever was raging in Memphis, it was made the retreat of all those who desired to avoid the scourge. It is a very pretty little place, and was until two weeks ago a thriving, populous and gay town. No one ever dreamed the fever would come there, and when an old lady on the main street died with black vomit there was no surprise exhibited and no alarm felt. Grenada then had a population of 2,500 persons.

"And how many of these are left now?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Mrs. Hart, "when I left there Sunday morning there were two preachers," and she marked them off on her fingers; "one Odd Fellow," another finger was added to the first two, "two ministers ["That's five," suggested the reporter,] "and two members of the Howard Association, making seven in all, and these are the only persons left in Grenada. These are the only persons that are well of those who were in Grenada four weeks ago. The others are dead or dying, or got away from the town when the first scare took place. Few were to be seen on the street, and only the delirious cries of the stricken and the low whispers of the nurses and physicians are heard on the street. It was a sad thing to think of," said Mrs. Hart, "that Grenada, which had always held its doors wide open to the refugees from Memphis and New Orleans, should thus close them against the poor sufferers, and it was awful to see the trains that we had been used to see stopped every day at our very doors hurrying through the town at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, with closed windows or barred doors, as if Grenada were a veritable Black Hole, and the slightest breath of its atmosphere were reeking with death. But so it was. The railroad trains would not stop at all in the town, but rush through it. General Walthat, who had been connected with the road, was telegraphing for a whole day to have a train stopped in order that he might get his family on, and when the train came up the depot was literally alive with people, and in two minutes after the cars had stopped, that being the time agreed upon, the depot was bare of a living being. All had packed themselves in the coaches, and were soon whirling away beyond the reach of the scourge. The opinion of the physicians and of a great many persons is that it is not yellow fever at all, but some indescribable plague. Persons who have had yellow fever, you know, are not so much liable to a second attack. But this disease makes no distinction. Nurses who have had the yellow fever before have gone down, and the usual fever treatment appears to be perfectly fruitless. It is of a terribly malignant type. The fever itself lasts forty-two hours."

Mrs. P. Hart said "the plague spread rapidly until all were down except those enumerated. The scene was terrible. The dead were buried in the clothes in which they died. Sometimes the hearse hurried away, leaving the remains over ground, no grave being dug. Food was terribly scarce. For over a week she had eaten only bread. The atmosphere was heavy with poison. It rested in the air, and it was impossible to remove it with disinfectants. There was no difficulty about my leaving town. I just went up to the junction, where the train stops to put off and take on the mail, and I got on and went to Louisville. Nobody prevented me from leaving. I was told Friday I could go. The fact is there is no necessity for prevention, as there is nobody to leave."

WASHINGTON.

THE FEVER THE SUBJECT OF CABINET DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the yellow fever epidemic and how to relieve the sufferers was the sole subject of discussion. In accordance with the conclusion reached, Secretary McCrary has directed medicines, rations and tents sent to Grenada, tents to Vicksburg, and rations and tents to Memphis. He has also advised people in the stricken cities to apply to the Northern cities for help, as army supplies of rations and medicines are limited, and there is no authority for issuing them to outside parties. What he does is with the hope that the country and Congress will approve his action. He will render all assistance he possibly can, as will other branches of the Government. He does not feel authorized, however, to order any surgeons to duty in the infected districts.

Secretary McCrary has ordered rations and medicine stores for 2,000 people for twenty days, provided a train can be obtained to run through from Chicago to Vicksburg.

A NEW DISINFECTANT.

Professor Taylor, Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, who has since the yellow fever epidemic been making experiments with disinfectants and deoderants, says that "mail matter supposed to be infected can be thoroughly disinfected by the application of gasoline, either by immersion or by sponging surfaces. It penetrates with lightning rapidity all substances, such as leather, gloves, bank notes, ribbons, dress goods, silk, cotton and linen, evaporating in a few minutes without injury to the goods. I have placed sealed letters in this solution for a few minutes, completely wetting the contents, and in less than five minutes the gasoline evaporated, leaving the letters dry, without stain and well disinfected.

SHERMAN ON FINANCE.

He Delivers His Promised Speech in Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 26.—The political campaign in Northwestern Ohio was to-night opened on the part of the Republicans by Secretary Sherman, who addressed a largely attended meeting at Wheeler's Opera House. The Secretary devoted himself mainly to the consideration of the financial question.

Mr. Sherman, during his speech, read a letter from a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of to-day, in which the following questions were asked about the trade dollar:

First—What is the matter with the trade dollar? I expect you to say it is not a legal tender, "Nor is it for ninety cents."

Second—The Government received dollar for dollar when she put the trade dollar out.

Third—Did the person, on receiving the trade dollar from the Government do so with the understanding that he had to take it to China to spend it? If anybody is to blame, who is it?

He said that the trade dollar was not a legal tender but it is worth ninety cents as bullion. The standard dollar is a legal tender and therefore worth par. That is the difference.

To the second question he answered that the Government did not receive dollar for dollar for the trade dollar but received one and a half cents for coining each dollar for private bullion owners. That was all. It was the miller that ground the grist for a small percentage.

To the third question he replied that the owner did receive the trade dollar for exportation to China a device made to give him a market for his bullion, and upon the fall of silver it was perverted by him as a means of cheating our own people.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Austrian Army in Bosnia Awaiting Reinforcements.

Labors of the Monetary Conference Drawing to a Close.

BOSNIA.

TEMPORARY CESSATION OF OPERATIONS.

VIENNA, August 28.—Under the direction of General Phillipovich, a Communal Council has been formed at Serajevo, composed of five Mohammedans, three Catholics, six Orthodox and four Jews. From this body Fazle Pasha, former civil Governor, has been appointed Mayor. There will be a cessation of military operations until four newly mobilized divisions have arrived. In a few days the whole mobilized force of 120,000 to 130,000 men will be united, and operations will be prosecuted on a larger scale. A cessation of operations is necesary to secure the safety of communications until sufficient reinforcements are received to make success certain. Every day proves clearly that the forces in Bosnia are inadequate.

AN AUSTRIAN DIVISION CAPTURED.

An unconfirmed rumor was current that General Saapary's division has been captured by the insurgents.

The Bosnian insurgents propose submission if a very liberal autonomy be granted.

FRANCE.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, August 28.—In the Monetary Conference to-day, Gov. Fenton closed the general debate on the part of the United States He said the United States expected from the conference if not a decision favorable to the free circulation of silver at least such expression of opinion as would enable Americans to hope to obtain the latter's co-operation they came to request After a recess of an hour Leon Say submitted a formula of a reply which a number of delegates desired to make. The conference, however, assented to the proposition of Groesbeck and adjourned until to-morrow to give Americans time to consider this reply. On Friday American Commissioners entertain delegates at a dinner.

The reply was agreed to by all the European delegates, but with reservations on the part of Italians. It affirms the necessity of maintaining the monetary rate of silver as well as gold, but recommends that each State be left free to use either or both, and allow or disallow free mintage of silver. Groesbeck, when requesting adjournment till to-morrow, laid stress upon the importance of arriving at a decision in which the United States could concur.

Jean Pierre Charpentier, a French author, is dead.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE Lazis now conclude not to resist the Russian occupation of Batoum.

IT is reported two students were the assassins of Gen. Mezentzow, of Russia.

IT is feared the Lazis will burn Batoum. The Bosnian insurgents are estimated at 6,530.

AN influential party in the India Office is said to favor the annexation of Afghanistan.

THE Pope and Cardinal Nina, his new Secretary of State, intend to sweep the Jesuits from the Vatican.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON of France, gave a banquet at the Elysee on Tuesday to the delegates to the International Money Congress.

PERSONS liable to military duty in Servia only leave the country with the permission of the Minister of War. The Government arsenal manufactures weekly six hundred rifles.

IT is reported the Powers have determined upon joint action in behalf of Greece, and that it will take the shape of an identical note addressed by the signatories of the Berlin treaty to the Sultan.

LORD CALIN CAMPBELL, Liberal, has been elected in Argyleshire to replace his brother, the Marquis of Lorne, in the English House of Commons, over John Wingfield Malcolm, who resigned his seat for Boston to contest in behalf of the Government.

MARRIAGE IN ROYAL LIFE.

Marie of Prussia Espouses a Brother of the King of the Netherlands.

A Brilliant Gathering at the New Palace, Potsdam.

BERLIN, August 24.—A third Princess of the house of Hohenzellern has been married to-day at Potsdam, the Princess Marie of Prussia, daughter of the Emperor's nephew, Prince Frederick Charles, the "Red Prince," Henry of Holland, brother of the King of the Netherlands.

Among the distinguished guests who assisted at the wedding were the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the Crown Prince, and the other members of the Imperial family, Prince Frederick Charles and his wife and the King of the Netherlands.

The marriage ceremony took place in the New Palace, near Potsdam, erected by Frederick the Great in 1763. The contract was signed yesterday evening at a family gathering, and the civil ceremony performed this morning. The company assembled was most distinguished, and as all the guests were in full costume, uniforms with orders or decorations and trained court robes, the spectacle presented was a brilliant one. The bride wore a rather plain dress of heavy white silk, embroidered in silver with rosebuds and myrtles; over it a court mantle of cloth of silver similarly ornamented, with a train of six ells in length. The veil was square, of point d'Alencon embroidered with some myrtle and rosebud pattern; a golden hoop and the marriage coronet held it in place. The diadem, the gift of the Emperor and Empress, was an exquisite piece of goldsmith's work; it contained twenty-four large gems, and was accompanied by a necklace to match. The bride's handkerchief and fan were of point de gaze; the fan bore embroidered in the centre the Prussian eagle and on either side the initial "M." The gloves, richly worked, were a gift from the people of Luxemburg, the Princess's future residence. Prince Henry appeared in naval uniform.

The Empress, assisted by the Mistress of the Robes, Countess A. von Perponcher-Sedlcitzky, having placed the coronet—always worn by the princesses of the house of Hohenzollern on their wedding days—upon the bride's head, the procession, headed by the groom and bride and their attendants, and the members of the imperial family, was formed and proceeded to the altar, where, after a brief address and the reading of the liturgy, the formal questions were asked and answered and rings exchanged, a salute of artillery announcing the event to the townspeople. After receiving the congratulations of immediate relatives, the cortege was reformed and returned to the salon, where more general congratulations were offered. The whole assembly then, led by the bride and groom, filed severally past the throne and dias where the imperial and royal personages were seated, each bowing to the throne, the ladies first, headed by the wives of the ambassadors, then the gentlemen. At this time the traditional games of whist should have been played, the bride and groom taking a hand against every other royal couple in turn, the game being supposed to symbolize their united interest in the game of life. At the double marriage in February, however, the *whist des maries* was suppressed as impracticable, owing to the time it would have taken.

Supper followed, the single toast to the newly-wedded couple being proposed after the removal of the soup. Then came the closing ceremony of the *Fackeltanz*. The imperial and royal personages being seated in due order—the ladies on the right and gentlemen on the left—the Prussian Cabinet Ministers, headed by Prince Alfred Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck, Grand Marshal of the Court, approached the throne and bowed. The Prince and Princess, rising, turned to the right and walked round the room, the band playing a polonaise and the ministers, each bearing a lighted wax taper of formidable size, preceding and lighting them. The circuit over, the bride and groom walked round alternately with every royal personage of the opposite sex, the "polonaise des princesses" coming to an end when she had "danced" with every male and he with every female. The ministers then gave their torches to pages, who escorted to the door the bride and groom, who retired during the distribution of the "bride's garters," silken ribbons bearing the Princess' monogram.

The bridal trousseau, which has been on exhibition at the palace in Berlin, is a magnificent one; every article in it is of German manufacture. The State gives 90,000 marks (1 mark—23.8 cents) towards the trousseau, and as Prince Frederick Charles is rich and the bride's friends have been lavish of gifts it makes a fine display. Prince Henry, who had bouquets of roses and other flowers expressed from Paris to his betrothed daily during the whole term of their engagement, gave a splendid pearl necklace; there was on one of the court dresses a lace flounce twenty-five inches wide, of *point de gauze soie*, worked with rosebuds and myrtle-flowers, the leaves raised, which had taken 300 women three months' time to make. A testimonial to Prince Henry is being raised in Holland by popular subscription in small sums. It already amounts to some $25,000.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Household Bound, Gagged, Beaten and one of the Marauders Shot.

Brutal Treatment of a Daughter by Her Father.

A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The house of Andrew T. Engle, a wealthy resident of Fair View, N. J., was entered by burglars yesterday morning. Mr. Engle, aged eighty, was reported to keep large sums of money concealed in the house. Besides himself and wife his family comprised his grandson and wife, two little girls, and Peter Earle, an old man of seventy.

About 1:30 o'clock the aged couple were aroused by the opening of their bed room door. Before they could give the alarm four men in black masks, with pointed revolvers, threatened their lives if they cried out. The leader asked Mr. Engle where his money was, but the deaf old gentleman did not understand, and made no reply, whereupon the burglar knocked him unconscious by a blow on the temple with a jimmy. He was then securely gagged and bound. Mrs. Engle was ordered to tell where the money was. She sent the burglars to a book, between whose leaves $90 were folded. This did not satisfy them, and as she would say no more, they struck her twice violently over the eye, gagged her, and proceeded to secure the rest of the family. They had no difficulty in frightening the little girls into silence, and carried them, after gagging them and binding their hands and feet, into the dining room.

Young Simeon Engle, whose bed room adjoined the dining room, at this point opened his door, saw the position instantly, and got the door locked before the burglars could reach it. They tried to burst in, when a bullet came whizzing through it. At this they ran to the window, by which they entered. Simeon came out and fired at them, and a dozen shots were exchanged at short range, one of the burglars falling with the cry, "Oh, God! I'm killed." The young man ran out a side door and called for help, hoping to secure the whole gang. The neighbors came hurrying from their houses, and great excitement prevailed. Parties set out in every direction, hoping to come upon the burglars, who had taken the wounded man with them. The injuries of the aged couple are serious.

A BRUTAL FATHER.

VIRGINIA, ILL., August 25.—Constable Crow, from Beardstown, Ill., arrived here on Sunday evening, having in charge O. V. Paring, a resident of Beardstown, who, after having a preliminary examination, was bound over in $500, and failing to give bond, was escorted to the county jail to await the next term of Court, the present Grand Jury having adjourned. The facts of the case are these: Last Friday evening, owing to the disobedience of one of his children, a little girl of twelve years, Paring, it is alleged, took her to an out-house, tied her wrists together and suspended her from the rafters, her feet clearing the floor about six inches. He then stripped the lower portion of her person of wearing apparel and whipped her with a half-inch rope until her limbs were horribly mutilated. Neighbors caught him at his hellish work and informed the authorities, the result of which was as above stated.

NOT A PREACHER, THIS TIME.

NEW YORK, August 26.—A score of indignant fathers in Newark are anxious to get their hands on John Vanderelst, an old man over sixty, and expressed a positive determination to lynch him or shoot him. The officers hurried him to prison to escape the maddened parents. Vonderelst appears as the debaucher of little school girls. He is a saloon keeper, with three grown sons. He was arraigned to answer a number of charges made against him by school girls, alleging that he had enticed them into his house and saloon and subjected them to criminal maltreatment. There are five affidavits against him—four charging a crime punishable by fifteen years' imprisonment. The police say they are ready to produce four times as many more charges of a similar nature. He said he had nothing to say until placed on trial. He was removed to the county jail, where he will await the action of the grand jury. Before that body will go the parents of some twenty children.

Until Vanderelst was locked up fears were entertained that he would be seized and summarily dealt with. His appearance in no way indicates his alleged bad character. On the contrary, he is a man of pleasing expression and decided intelligence. A few years ago he wrote and published a pamphlet antagonizing the "Law and Order Society." He had many respectable friends, who are amazed and shocked at the charges now preferred. It was the illness of one of his alleged victims which led to an expose of his misdeeds.

THE OIL TROUBLES.

Action Commenced Against the United Pipe Line Company.

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—Legal proceedings were commenced yesterday at the meeting of the Producers' Council against the United Pipe Lines. Governor Hartranft, accompanied by Deputy Attorney General L. D. Gilbert, arrived in Franklin, and application was made before Judge Taylor for a writ of *quo warranto* against the United Pipe Line. The petition set forth: First, that as common carriers the Pipe Line had violated its franchises by refusing to store and transport oil for some persons and transporting it for others; second, that it discriminated in rates of storage and transportation; third, that the company were doing business in McKean county, in which they had no right to exercise their privilege as a free pipe line. The application was granted, returnable to September 11th.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Excursion Train Near Lockwood, Mich., Goes Down an Embankment.

Thirty-five Persons Injured, Several Seriously.

The Cause of the Accident Still a Mystery.

DETROIT, MICH., August 28.—A serious accident to an excursion train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad occurred near Lockwood, Michigan, about noon to-day by which thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. Two of the coaches jumped the track and went down an embankment. The train was filled with excursionists from Maniteo and Ludington, bound for Grand Rapids. The wounded were taken to Grand Rapids for medical attendance. The cause of the accident is supposed to be a broken rail.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE INJURED.

Following is a partial list of persons injured: William Brown, Reed City, seriously injured in the back; D. M. Collins, Lushington, bad scalp wound; Charles W. Rose, Baldwin, badly injured in the side and head; Mrs. Huggelson, skull fractured; P. Crowley, badly hurt in the back; G. C. Townsend, severely injured in the back, head and shoulders; L. B. Fosgate, Reed City, ribs broken and internal injuries; Judge White, Ludington, injured in the shoulder; E. S. Hazzard, arm fractured and internal injuries. The cause of the accident remains a mystery.

CUNNINGHAM'S FLYING-MACHINE.

A Tragedy in a Virginia Asylum—Gen. Taliaferro Killed.

[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

RICHMOND, VA., August 25.—A sad affair occurred at the Lunatic Asylum here to-day, which resulted in the death of Gen. John F. Taliaferro, one of the inmates. It appears that Captain Newton Cunningham, an inmate of the Asylum, had gone crazy a year ago on the subject of the flying-machine. He had also a theory of perpetual motion which was to be utilized in a flying-machine that he was constructing. He has not been violent since being in the Asylum and the Superintendent had allowed him to do pretty much as he pleased. Most of his time, therefore, was spent at work on the flying-machine. Gen. Taliaferro, who is an inoffensive party, eighty-six years old, was sitting this morning with Cunningham talking about the latter's hobby, and remarked, "I'll bet my hat that the machine is a fizzle," when Cunningham jerked up a stick and laid the old gentleman out. It is stated that the murderer was not satisfied with killing the General, but after he was dead continued to beat him with the club. Cunningham is about thirty-eight years old. General Taliaferro had been a prominent citizen of the Old Dominion, and was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812.

"WHO HANGED EMMET?"

The Historical Query Answered After 75 Years of Inquiry.

[Dublin Letter to N. Y. Herald.]

This has been a mystery for Irish historical students for three quarters of a century. The hangman was quite unknown to all the spectators of the death scene of the young patriot. His arrival and departure were so well screened by the myrmidons of the terrible Sirr, the town major of Dublin, that all the skill of Emmet's sympathizers failed to penetrate his secret. But the mystery that had so long lain hidden has been suddenly cleared up.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

Last Monday, August 5, an extremely old man died in the Workhouse at Ballina, Mayo county, and two days after was consigned to a pauper's grave. His name was Barney Moran. He was a native of Dublin, and so long as he was able to tramp about he made a livelihood as a professional itinerant ballad singer. He believed himself at the time of his death to be about ninety-nine years of age. On his death bed he made a singular revelation to the doctor, master and chaplin of the Workhouse. He told them that he was one of the band of soldiers who, on the night of May 18, 1798, accompanied Majors Sirr and Swan to the house of Mr. Nicholas Murphy, the feather merchant, No. 153 Thomas street, where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was concealed, and effected the capture of the rebel chieftain. Barney Moran avowed that in that terrible business he faithfully discharged his duty as a loyal soldier to the British Crown.

BARNEY MORAN, EXECUTIONER.

But his most startling revelation was to come. This was that he also was the executioner of Robert Emmet. This confession has been corroborated since Moran's death by a most respectable gentleman of Ballina, who states that for many years he was aware of the unpleasant secret, but was pledged not to divulge it till Moran was beyond the reach of the obloquy sure to fall upon him. Moran's statement was to the effect that he was on duty at Portobello barracks on the evening of September 19, 1803, when an emissary from Major Sirr came and offered him a considerable sum if next morning he would officiate as hangman for Emmet. Barney Moran was quite willing on this occasion also to prove his "loyality" by work strangely out of keeping with a soldier's true vocation. But the history of that awful time attests that British soldiers in too many cases lost all sense of honor and took a fiendish delight in the performance of any bloody deed, the victim of which would be an Irish rebel or suspected person.

ON THE PLATFORM.

And so on the morning of September 20, 1803, Barney Moran (having been conveyed thither in civilian's clothes) stood on the platform in Thomas street, directly opposite St. Catharine's Church, with Emmet beside him, pinioned and standing beneath the gallows. The story runs that Emmet expected a rescue and gazed about him long and wistfully as if trying to read hope in the upturned faces of the crowd. He protracted his arrangements as long as possible. Even with the halter around his neck, in answer to the executioner's question whether he was ready, he several times exclaimed, "Not yet, not yet." At length the executioner, weary of waiting, turned him off with the words "not yet" coming from his lips. Moran admits that he was the man who did the deed, and after the hanging severed the head from the body and held it up to the gaze of the spectators with the stereotyped formula, "This is the head of a traitor." After the execution Moran was conveyed by some of Major Sirr's underlings to the castle, and then sent back to his military duty. He kept the secret, for well he knew the tempest of hatred and abhorrence which would gather around his head were it once known what he had done. His ill gotten gains did not prosper. He quitted the army, and after a wandering life of hardship and privation for half a century, exactly seventy-five years after Emmet's death his executioner has found a pauper's death and a nameless grave. And thus there is one enigma the less for the historical student.

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The Democratic State Convention of Kansas meets in Leavenworth next Wednesday. There will be over three hundred delegates present.

M'KEESPORT DEMOCRACY.

A Dill Club Organized and Active Campaign Work Commenced.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.

McKEESPORT, August 27.

The Democracy assembled Monday evening for the purpose of effecting an organization for the campaign. The meeting was called to order by Major Finch, Chairman of the last Committee—and candidate for Assembly—with J. A. Skelley as Secretary. Mr. Finch stated the object of the meeting and called upon Democrats to "put their shoulders to the wheel" and each one to see and know that his neighbor was duly qualified and cast his vote. For that purpose he hoped all who were appointed on committees would do their utmost, and if they do not intend to serve to say so at once. The Major declined being a candidate for Chairman of the City Committee. On motion of J. A. Skelley, J. F. McMullen was unanimously elected. On taking the chair Mr. McMullen urged every Democrat to go to work at once, and to see that the voters were duly assessed, etc., within the time allowed by law. He wanted the hearty co-operation of the Democracy, and we would once more make McKeesport what it ought to be—Democratic.

On motion of Major Finch, J. A. Skelley was unanimously elected Secretary of the Club and R. P. Brashear, Treasurer. The Chair was directed to appoint a Finance Committee, which will be named hereafter.

Committees were then appointed on Registration and Naturalization. The latter committee was directed to hold one meeting each week until October 5th. From the make-up of the committees we are satisfied the work will not be neglected, as the Chairman took great care to appoint none but active, earnest workers.

The Club will be known as the "Dill Club of McKeesport."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THERE was a frost in Blair county on Sunday night.

PETER FOULK, an engineer, at Emlenton, shot himself in the heart on Sunday night.

A LANDLORD a married man, at St. Joe is reported to have eloped with a handsome buxom young lass the other day.

THOS. PATTERSON, a farmer, living near Waterloo, Venango county, whose horse ran away with him Saturday evening, was thrown from his wagon and killed.

RICHARD LAWSON, a reporter for the Franklin *Evening News*, was knocked down Saturday night by two unknown men and robbed of seventy-five cents.

SUPERINTENDENT B. B. NEWTON of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion Railroad, is now at work with a corps of men making a survey for an extension of the road to Edenburg.

MARY ANN BRADLEY, daughter of Ed. Bradley, of Bradford, Pa., aged about seven years, was burned to death at Pithole, in the oil regions, Saturday, while trying to light a fire with oil. The can exploded, throwing the burning fluid over her clothes.

WHILE a lady at the Clarion jail was admitting some gentlemen into the main entrance to the jail on Saturday, the prisoners made a rush for the door, and five made their escape. All would have got away, but one prisoner jumped forward and closed the door and prevented the rest from escaping. The Sheriff was away from home. At latest accounts none of them had been captured. Among the five who escaped were prisoners incarcerated for high offences.

DONT SHOOT HATTIE.

The Medicine Administered to a Faithless Husband.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., August 24.—An affair happened at this quiet summer resort this morning which came near culminating in a tragedy. Lake Otsego, upon which the village of Cooperstown borders, is the favorite resort for boating. A company of people were sitting in the vicinity of Cooper's dock, at the foot of the lake, about ten o'clock this morning, watching the boats glide over the silvery surface, among whom were a gentleman and a lady of fine appearance in animated conversation. A moment later the scene changed, and ladies and gentlemen were seen flying in every direction, while a woman darkly veiled was seen to have hold of the blonde gentleman, brandishing a pistol toward his head. His fair companion had fled as far as the dockkeeper's house, when the woman with the pistol made a "reach" for her, but the lady barely escaped by running into the pantry and locking the door. The blonde gentleman made an attempt to escape, when the veiled woman turned around and pointing her pistol at him, cried "Stop!" but he kept on toward the dockkeeper's house, where he sought refuge. But the infuriated Desdemona was equal to the occasion, and caught the tawny gallant as he reached the dining room door, and threw him to the floor.

AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

"Don't shoot, Hattie, for God's sake!" cried the terrified man. "Oh, God! won't somebody take that pistol from that woman?" he hoarsely shouted, with convulsed lips, while the ominous muzzle was pressed against his forehead.

Several men, attracted by the cries of the man, entered the place and dragged him out of range, while no effort was made to disarm the woman, who still held the menacing weapon with its black barrel pointed directly at the handsome blonde. "Arrest him!" cried the woman; "he's my husband, who has deserted me for"—— "Don't shoot me, darling!" yelled the man, with new vigor, supplemented by an earnest petition that she be disarmed. "Am I not your wife?" exclaimed she, adjusting her white hand for a firmer clutch on the pistol, which seemed to approach the trembling victim.

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE CHARGE.

"Yes; but don't shoot," he responded, piteously.

By this time a constable rushed upon the tragic scene, and with rural fiercenes he collared the lady and took away the revolver. He then purposed to arrest the man, but a friend interceded and he was permitted to depart, which he did with remarkable alacrity. The woman who wanted to shoot him then went on her way to the Central Hotel. While there some of the thoughtful bystanders released the lady who was locked in the pantry. She also departed with celerity.

Upon diligent inquiry by the *Herald* correspondent it was found that the man was known as Charles R. Fuller, of Middletown, a lumber merchant, who lives in New York city, and the woman who wanted to shoot him was his wife. It was a new edition of the old story of desertion. Fuller arrived at Cooperstown on Tuesday and registered at the Ballard House. The wife suspected that her husband was accompanied by a lady, and so she followed him to Cooperstown and found that her suspicions were true. The other woman, it is alleged, is a Mrs. Clark, wife of a well known New York merchant. Mrs. Fuller intends to have her husband arrested for desertion; says she did not purpose to kill her husband, but merely to scare him back to the paths of virtue, so that she could persuade him to return to her again.

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FOR the first time since 1870 a number of German officers, headed by Major Gen. Loe, will attend the French military manoeuvres this year. French officers have accepted corresponding invitations from the German Government for the last two or three years.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Patterson Makes Overtures to Gov. Hampton.

Will Resign His Seat if Assured of Full Amnesty of Past Crimes.

How the Chinese Embassy Will Deport Themselves.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The *Post* claims to have seen a letter from a prominent South Carolina Republican in which it is stated Senator Patterson has proposed to Gov. Hampton to resign the Senate if he can be assured full amnesty and exemption from the present legal movement for his prosecution.

It is now reported with apparent authority that a second requisition has been issued for Senator Patterson, that it is in the hands of officers, that the requisition is directed to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and that detectives are now shadowing Patterson.

FROM STRAPS TO STRIPES.

It is now stated that prior to the lately court-martialed Lieutenant Maxwell receiving a commission in the army, he was ordered to Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination, as usual under the law. He was called before the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth, and did not succeed in answering correctly any one question propounded to him. There was nothing left for the Board to do but to reject and report adversely upon his application. Notwithstanding the rejection of his application his name was sent to the Senate as a Second Lieutenant, and (over the protest of General Sherman) he was appointed and ordered to report to Colonel George Sykes, commanding the Twentieth Infantry, in Dakota. His subsequent exploit of selling his pay eight or nine times for a single month, followed by his trial and conviction, are well known. Maxwell is now confined in the Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

MOSBY, THE GUERRILLA.

Colonel Mosby's friends say he was urged very strongly by the President to accept the Canton Consulship, and that, as extra inducements, he is to be allowed to practice law, and to take his library to Canton with him. The pretense that Mosby was indifferent to the offer is, however, rather flimsy.

The salary of the office to which he has been appointed is $4,000, with some fees added, which, according to the assertions of some of the "stalwarts" who don't like this appointment, is more than twice as much as Mosby could earn at his profession at home, and he makes no particular sacrifice by accepting the office.

PLANS OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

A private letter from Mr. D. W. Bartlett, the American Secretary of the Chinese Legation, announces that the Pagans will take up their residence in Washington about the middle of September, and present themselves to the President after his return from Minnesota. Mr. Bartlett contradicts the wild stories about the wealth and extravagance of the Legation, and the rumors of magnificent entertainments proposed by them for the coming winter. As he says, "they do not intend to bulldoze public sentiment by giving grand dinners and Oriental fetes, but desire to live quietly and attend to the business upon which they were sent." The spacious Stewart mansion has not been leased for the Legation, as reported—by an enterprising real estate agent here, who has property in that neighborhood for sale—and Mr. Bartlett never entertained a serious idea of renting this property, although it was offered at a very low figure. A house at the corner of F and Twentieth streets, owned by the late Alexander Ray, has been leased, and will be occupied by the Celestials. It is a very modest but comfortable house, with large grounds in which they can spin platters and do other fetes commonly associated with their race.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

A new bale of cotton, the first this season, from a point in Mississippi, was sold on 'Change in Cincinnati on Saturday at noon, for $1,155, and the amount sent South to aid the fever stricken cities.

Samuel Harper, a heavy real estate owner and a prominent citizen of Annville, Pa., was on Saturday sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for arson.

The shoemakers strike in Chicago is ended, the trouble between the shoemakers and manufacturers having been amicably settled. It is said the manufacturers will now put on a double force and will soon be able to fill all orders.

Charles Foster opened the Republican campaign at Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday night. He took the ground for the policy of resumption and defended the motives of the President in his Southern policy, while admitting its doubtful character as a partizan measure.

The new tramp law, under which tramps are sentenced to thirty days hard labor in the chain gang breaking stone in the streets, is working beautifully in Erie. The tramps seldom linger long in that city after being released and the community never was freer from them than now.

About seven o'clock, Sunday morning, Miss Hattie Gray, aged eighteen, living with her parents on a farm in Middleburg, a small town a few miles east of Cleveland suicided by shooting herself through the heart. The young lady's parents objecting to her marriage was the cause of the rash act.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

YOUNG Roger who was stabbed by Butler at a Blairsville picnic a few days ago, is still in a precarious condition. Butler is still at liberty. The people at Blairsville think Roger deserved the treatment he received.

IT now appears that the Ebensburg colony which was to go to Texas will go elsewhere. Messrs. Frank McLaughlin, Wm. P. Jones and Royal Hanna, the advance agents of the colony, paid a visit to Fort Worth and send back reports that the place is actually unfit for a Christian to dwell in.

TIM COLLINS and Bill Terry enjoyed themselves in a prize fight for $100 a side at New Castle, the other day. The fight came off in a hall, and only a limited number were admitted. Nine rounds were fought in forty-five minutes, and on the call of the tenth Terry failed to respond. He was much battered about the face and was used up generally, while Collins was comparatively unhurt.

THE Producers Council at Bradford have elected the following officers: Chairman, John W. Davis; Secretary and Treasurer, F. E. Borden; Managers, J. W. Davis, F E Boden, O. A. Childs, C. V. Payne and Alfred Willoughby. The name of "Red Rock Producers' Association, Limited," was adopted. Nearly one-half the producing interest in this region has signed the producers' contract.

MORE than a week ago Mr. Henry Seibet, an employe of George Hisser, a butcher in Etsburg, started for Sugar Lake, Crawford county, for the purpose of buying some cattle. One week ago Sunday, he was seen in Franklin, since which time he has not been heard from. The missing man was fifty-eight years of age, about five feet six inches in height, did not shave, and wore a straw hat and dark gray suit of clothes. His sudden disappearance is shrouded in mystery. Foul play is suspected as he is the last man who would abscond with the small amount of money entrusted in his care. His family reside in Edenburg, and is anxious of his whereabouts.

GEN. LAWRENCE'S DUEL.

Divorce Suit Following His Attempt to Punish His Wife's Seducer.

A special despatch from Newport to the New York *World* is as follows:—

General Albert Gallatin Lawrence, the son of William Beach Lawrence, has filed in the Supreme Court of Newport county a petition for divorce from his wife Eva, the widow of an officer in the regular army killed during the war. General Lawrence alleges her adultery with one Van Dannest, formerly Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington. Mrs. Lawrence has left her husband and gone to Europe, where General Lawrence some time ago had a hostile meeting with Van Dannest, at which one shot was exchanged without effect.

Concerning the duel and the whole matter which led to it, so many erroneous reports have been current that the facts may be briefly stated. After the death of Captain Kingsbury his widow went into seclusion from society with her infant son. Her husband's affairs had been entrusted to General Burnside, who was his great friend and who became so to speak, the guardian of Mrs. Kingsbury. When Mrs. Kingsbury threw off her mourning she met General Lawrence and they were married. The issue of that marriage is a little girl. Van Dannest was introduced to General Lawrence's family some time after the marriage, and became a frequent visitor at their house in Washington. The absence of General Lawrence from Washiggton were at times prolonged. He was sent out on two or three Indian commissions, and while he was absent on this duty information reached him that Van Dannest had been particularly attentive to his wife. He is said to have remonstrated with her and to have received her promise of amendment. Then he was sent by the United States Government on some business which detained him from home many days, and on his return was informed that the Secretary had continued his attentions. Finally the evidence came to his knowledge on which he is now seeking a divorce, and he sent a challenge to Van Dannest, which was accepted. The duel was arranged to take place on the border between Belgium and Holland. When General Lawrence sailed for Europe, Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Mr. Carroll Livingston, of New York, were both in Paris, and were consulted by him. It is reported that both went with him to the meeting. Mr. Livingston certainly did. Van Dannest refused to fight at a less distance than twenty-five paces, through General Lawrence demanded fifteen. Van Dannest's seconds begged for even a longer distance, but it was refused them. Mr. Livingston paced off the twenty-five paces and Van Dannest complained that he took too short steps. The conditions further exacted on his behalf were that but one shot should be exchanged. This General Lawrence objected to, but without avail. General Lawrence, on account of an injury received in the army which partially disabled his arms, was allowed the "drop shot" instead of being compelled to raise his pistol from his side at the word. Both fired at the signal, Van Dannest in the air. General Lawrence endeavored heartily to hit his antagonist, but missed, and was much chagrined at the condition allowing only one exchange of shots.

Since Mrs. Lawrence's departure to Europe she has written to her son Young Kinsbury, now a lad of sixteen, to join her abroad, but he refuses to do so."

The New York *Sun*, in commenting on the affair, says:

Mrs. Lawrence has been for some time living in Paris. Some months since rumors reached her husband here of the alleged misconduct of his wife with the German attache referred to. General Lawrence at once sailed for Europe and obtained from the ynung German a written apology for certain matters complained of. He returned to this country, but discovered shortly after his arrival several letters, which, is charged, implicated his wife more seriously that he before had believed. Taking the first steamer for Havre he sent a challenge to the German immediately after reaching Paris. It was promptly accepted and the meeting occurred.

CHRISTINA'S SISTER.

A Remarkable Career and the Family Failing.

The career of the Princess Carolina of Naples, one of the elder sisters of the late Queen Maria Christina, presents some points of resemblance to that of the latter. Caroline, after rejecting several eligible husbands, was married to the Duc de Berri, son of Charles X of France and heir to the throne of that country. She left the theatre in Paris, on the evening of February 14, 1820, to drive home. A moment after he had seen his wife depart, the Duc de Berri was assassinated. Seven months after this tragic event, the Duchess gave birth to a male child, whose advent into the world was hailed by the Bourbonists with joy. They called him the "Gift of God," gave him at the baptismal font the title of *Dieu-Donne*, styled him in their addresses to the throne—since Napoleon the Great had just died at St Helena—the "Child of Europe," and recorded their satisfaction by the purchase and presentation of an estate that has ever since given him the name of the Comte de Chambord. Caroline, his mother, when Charles X. in 1830, abdicated the crown in this boy's favor, holding him by the hand left Paris by stated marches, escorted by the household troops, fled to La Vendee, and endeavored to excite the peasantry to rise in favor of her son. She failed, was imprisoned, gave birth to a child, and then confessed, that she had been privately married to Count Luchessi Palli. This destroyed every sentiment of chivalrous compassion which the struggle of a brave woman for the rights of her son naturally produced, and she returned to her husband, never afterward to appear in political affairs. Her death occurred in April, 1870.

WASHINGTON CRIMINALS.

Five Prisoners Sentenced Yesterday for Various Offenses.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., August 23.—The August Criminal Court of this county has been session since Monday. The list was not large but there were more than the usual number of important cases. Five prisoners were sentenced by Judge Hart this afternoon to terms in the Penitentiary ranging from one to six years. One of the convicts is a female tramp who goes up for larceny. Robert Greenhalgh, Jr., of Union township, was convicted of seduction but a motion was entertained for a new trial. Joseph Hallam of this place is on trial for a similar offence. These with the usual whisky cases constituted the calendar.

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THE "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely free from Opium, Morphia and other powerful agents, is perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances, and by allaying the usual Stomach and Bowel Disorders of babyhood, keeps the child from fretting and crying so injurious to itself and annoying to all. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott's

absolutely safe anæsthetic is only administered at 278 Penn avenue. Over eight thousand persons have had teeth extracted under its delightful influence.

278 Penn Avenue is Thronged

every day with sufferers seeking painless relief from old teeth, under the influence of Dr. Quincy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic,

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

Members of the Finance Committee—The Naturalization Committee.

The first meeting was held August 21 by the new Democratic Executive Committee. Hon. Samuel F. Patterson, Chairman, occupied the chair. The Executive Committee it will be remembered was appointed at the last meeting of the full County Committee to assist Chairman Patterson in the management of the campaign, and consists of seven members.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Naturalization and Registration, viz.: Messrs. A. J. Bigley, John P. Hughes, R. W. Mc. McMahon, James F. McMullen and W. Pitt Beadell. John Coyle, Esq., was appointed attorney to attend to the naturalization.

Henry Meyer, Esq., was on motion, appointed attorney to attend to the appointment of election officer and overseers.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Patterson appointed a Finance Committee, to act in conjunction with the County Committee, and the members to have equal voice with the County Committee, and the action was approved. Following are the members of the Finance Committee:

HON. ROBERT LIDDELL, Chairman.

W. H. Smith,
John Dunlap,
John M. Irwin,
G. C. Shidle,
John A. Warden,
John Birmingham,
Peter Haberman,
Frank M. Hutchinson,
Capt. M. Munhall,
Moses P. Walsh,
Jas. F. McMullen,
Jas. P. Barr,
James H. Hopkins,
John Swan,
John Herdman,
A. F. Keating,
James Callery,
Joseph S. Finch,
John C. Reilly,
Dr. James Kerr,
M. Rodgers,
Cochran Fleming,
John Moorhead,
Wm. Trinkle,
A. Brockman,
Robert Morrow,
W. C. Alexander,
Wm. Boyd,
James McGinniss,
Alex. King,
Dr. J. B. Murdoch,
D. Rogers,
S. Large,
P. Zern,
Henry Ahlborn,
C. Tyng,
C. H. Tyng,
D. Ihmson,
Frank Plunkett,
J. M. Carson,
Frank Tiefel,
Ald. B. Hartman,
George Rohe,
Wm. Berry,
Jacob Boner,
James Hughs,
John G. Bryson,
Alex. Hughs,
George McIntyre,
Rush Thornton,
M. Ward,
J. C. Buffum,
W. B. Lupton,
J. C. O'Donnell,
B. Byrne,
Malcolm Hay,
Col. R. M. Gibson,
John J. Mitchell,
M. P. Howley,
Paul Hacke,
John M. Kennedy,
Otto Helmold,
E. A. Wood,
Henry Meyer,
George N. Monro,
John O'Conner,
Terrence F. Campbell,
John McGloughlin,
F. G. Walker,
James F. Ryan,
B. Welker,
Owen Keenan,
James Condon,
T. M. Hogan,
D. O. Barr,
Aug. Volmer,
Lawrence Ricketts, Sr.,
Samuel Creese,
John Graff,
Jacob Waltenpool,
Dr. James McCabe,
Dr. J. M. Batton,
Ald. M. F. Cassidy,
Peter Connely,
Robert J. Connell,
H. W. Beaumont,
John Casey,
C. Hilger,
John Dorris, Sr.,
P. Dacy,
Christian Seitz,
Gottleib Gerner,
T. Barrett,
John Kelley,
James S. Devlin,
R. B. Ewens,
Ald. Matthew Haddock,
Thomas Maloy,
Alex. Cochrane,
Hugh Gaytons,
Peter Whelan,
John Kinland,
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SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.

While Having a Pleasant Dream Your Teeth Will be Extracted by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn Avenue.

If you suffer the least pain he will make you a set of teeth without charge.

TENNESSEE.

Skirmish Between Revenue Officers and Illicit Distillers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 24.—Ayres and Strain arrived here this evening from nine miles north of Cookville, in Overton county, where a fight occurred yesterday between illicit distillers and twelve revenue men. They say they were about to put up for the night when they were unexpectedly fired into by twenty or thirty men. A regular skirmish ensued, in which Phillips was shot through the left side, and it is believed mortally wounded; Tippens, under the right eye, Smith, in the left arm. One illicit distiller was seen to fall. They were sent here by Davis for reinforcements. When they left, firing was still going on, and news of the result is awaited with interest.

Eighteen armed men were sent from here to night to reinforce Deputy Collector Davis. Two illicit distilleries have just been broken up in Lawrence and one in Overton county.

Hundreds of Patients at 278

Penn avenue every week are rejoiced to find their aching teeth out, without knowing how or when they were extracted. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful in extracting without pain.

Cardinal Franchi's Death.

Cardinal Franchi died of overwork—he seldom quitted his writing table before 1 A. M.—and of anxiety. By the law of the Guarantees the Pope is entitled to postal and telegraphic service at the expense of the State. Of these privileges neither Antonelli nor Simeoni would make any use; they considered it would be receiving a favor from the Italian Government. But Franchi did not coincide in this view and determined to avail himself of the advantage. He soon found, however, that the majority of his telegrams sent in cipher were erroneously transmitted, so much so as to suggest that telegraphing in that way was impracticable. Unwilling to accept this result and not caring to make any complaints, Franchi took occasion, when a distant bishop replied to a long dispatch sent that it was unreadable, to send the identical telegram back to the office for retransmission. Again came the same reply and again the Cardinal sent the same dispatch, and continued to do so without a moment's delay until it was correctly transmitted. After that no mistakes were made in transmitting the Vatican ciphers.

Marvels of Electricity.

It seems that wonderful cures are still being effected by electricity at the Electro Medical Institute, 25 Centre avenue. The following testimonial of CURE OF NEURALGIA speaks for itself:

"I had been troubled with an aching in my face for several days, when I was suddenly taken with a very severe pain of a peculiar darting piercing, tearing character in my right cheek and all that side of my face. For two nights it was most excruciating and almost intolerable. I then went to the Electro Medical Institute, and with two treatments of electricity by Drs. Thomas I was completely cured."

GEORGE SEIB, 172 Spring Alley
PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1878.

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Truths" in another column. TTSW

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DR. WHITTIER,

No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. **Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis,** all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you.

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By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in mature years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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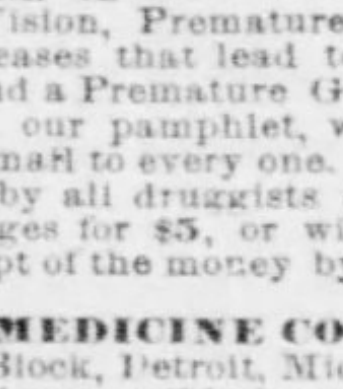

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE K. ROBB, deceased, late of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to
J. NELSON EWING, Executor.
AUGUST 15, 1878. au24:6tW

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 14, 1878.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the County Controller until 3 P. M of SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878, for building embankment approaches to county bridges, as follows, viz:

Approach to bridge over Bull Creek at Tarentum; amount of material about 400 cubic yards.

Approach to bridge over Chartiers Creek at Bridgeville; amount of material about 600 cubic yards.

Approach to bridge over Deer Creek at Kaufman's School House; amount of material about 400 cubic yards.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

J. H. RENO,
County Engineer.
au26:td

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W. 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

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This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

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P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or to
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319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
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Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, 174 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
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THE WAR IN THE EAST,

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., thereto directing me, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1878, the lands of which Alexander McDonald Allison died seized, in North Fayette township, county aforesaid, some 2½ miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad, and very convenient to McDonald Station. The farm consists of about 150 acres, contains Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Orchard and Timber; is watered by never failing spring; is underlaid with coal, and for smoothness and fertility of surface is surpassed by few farms in Pennsylvania; the soil is a rich limestone mould, indigenous to blue grass, and adapted to gardening, grain or dairying. One-third of the purchase money will be paid on confirmation, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, &c. Inquire of Mrs. Allison, on the premise; J. N. McDonald, McDonald, Pa.; B. F. Mevey, No. 45 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; Jas. Allison, Hookstown, Pa.; the Messrs. Glenn, Noblestown, or the undersigned, near Candor, Pa.

JAS. M. CLARK,
Administrator.
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$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.
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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
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Address, G. WALTER DALE,
CURRY INSTITUTE,
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25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y.
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1878.

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Single Subscription -	$2.00 per year
In Clubs - - - - -	1.50 " "

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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

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TERMS

FOR

CAMPAIGN POST.

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

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Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
Clubs of 20 for 35c	7 00
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Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c	12 50
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BARGAINS in Children's Shoes. in Misses' Shoes. in Ladies' Shoes. in Youths' Shoes. in Boys' Shoes. in Gents' Shoes.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN TO ALL!

Children's Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 8 to 10, only	$1 00
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!	
Misses' Lasting Gaiters, 11, 12 and 13, at	75c
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Ladies' Kid Slippers, 3 to 7	75c
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Ladies' Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 3 to 7, only	$1 00
Ladies' Bright Grain Lace Shoes, 3 to 8	1 00
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Ladies' Turkey Morocco Foxed Gaiters	1 25
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Ladies' Bright Grain Button Shoes	1 50
Men's Working Shoes, worth $1 25, at	1 00
Men's Low Walking Shoes	1 25
Men's ½ D Sole Congress Gaiters	1 50
Men's B Calf Box-Toe Buckle Alexis Fine Sewed Shoes at	1 75
A First-Class Men's Working Boot at	2 00
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, first quality, at	2 50
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And many other odd lots and sizes, to be closed out REGARDLESS OF COST.

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1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS

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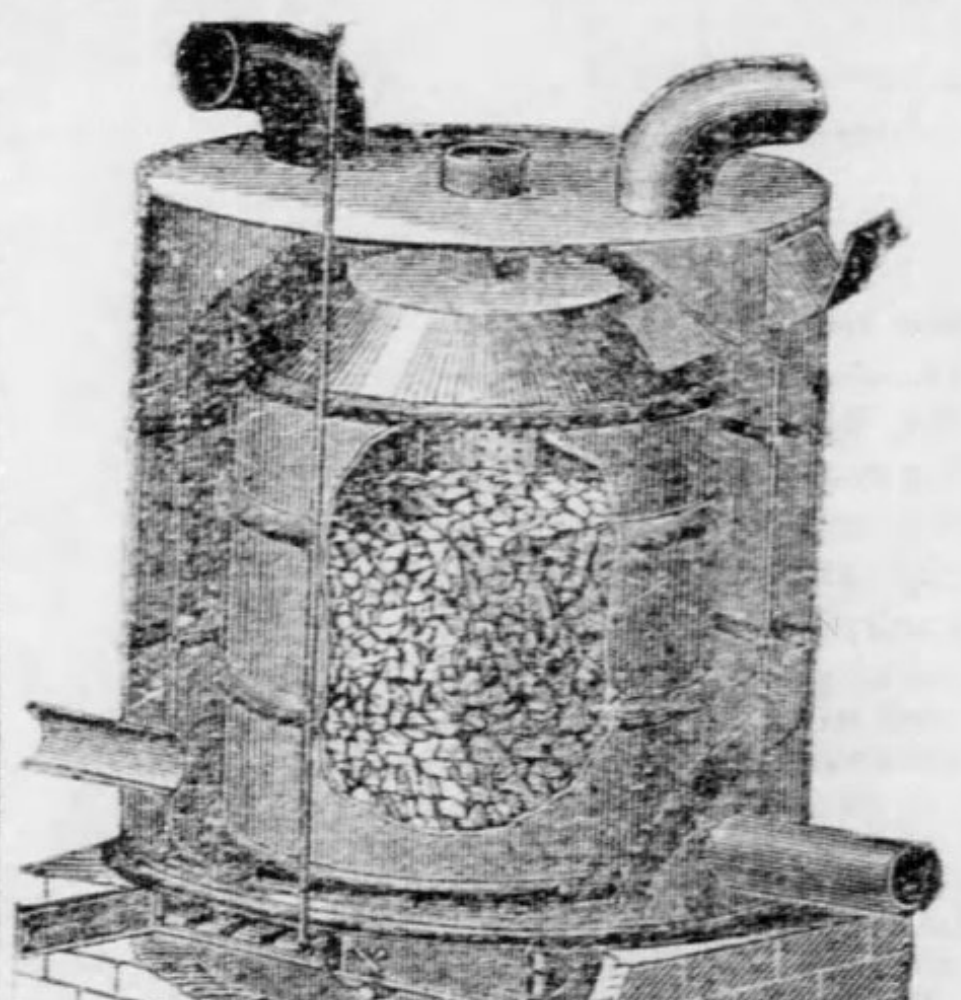

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Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

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As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

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Hop Bitters Are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE and DANDELION—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER REGULATOR, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "**Invalid's Friend and Hope,**" and no person or family should be without them. TRY THE BITTERS TO-DAY.

Try Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

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THE GREAT DEMAND!

FOR OUR SUPERIOR

50 & 75-Cent Shirts

Can now be supplied as the Machines are RUNNING BY STEAM, which enables us to fill orders promptly and give such EXTRA VALUE at so small a price. REDUCED!—The price of our Patent Shirt to $1 00 and $1 25, THE BEST SHIRT IN THE WORLD, Guaranteed to Outwear Two Shirts made the old way; can be worn for a week without break or wrinkle. Call and see it. Importation of Embroideries from Switzerland now ready for inspection. Odd sizes Black Kid Gloves, 25c, with other Bargains in Gloves now on our counter, to close out.

Stock of Ribbons, Fringes, Zephyrs, Yarns, Corsets and Notions, all at our usual low prices.

J. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Of all Summer Goods, Regardless of Cost, to make room for Fall Goods.

Infants' Genuine Mor. Shoes, 2 to 5, at 40c.
Children's Genuine Mor. Button Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c.
Children Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00.
Misses' Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 20.
Misses' Bright Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 3, at 90c.
Ladies' Lasting, 3 to 7, at 80c.
Ladies' Lasting Side Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 20.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Button, 3 to 7, at $1 40.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Button, 3 to 7, at $1 65.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.
Ladies' Bright Gr. Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00.
Men's Prime F. S. Kip Plows, 6 to 11, at $1 25.
Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, $1 25.
Men's "A" Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, $1 50.
Men's Hob nail Brogans, 5 to 11, $1 40.
Men's Iron Plate Sole Shoes, $1 40.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots reduced from $3 00 to $2 50, and many other special bargains.

Call early while the stock is complete and reap the bargains at

JOHN KALBFELL'S
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LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful power. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. T. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lartimers, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

TO EUROPE.—PARTIES INTENDing a trip to Europe, or having business abroad, will please note that I am the regularly appointed agent of 8 European Steamship lines. From Pittsburgh to Liverpool, $37, including railway fare. Drafts and sovereigns, passports, collections made throughout the world at 131 Smithfield Street. MAX SCHAMBERG, Notary Public. P. S.—Jacob George and John Maier, from Allmersbach, Wurtemberg, will please call.

HO FOR SILVER MINES.

The Mineral Resources of the Southwestern Country.

The Southern Pacific Railroad an Element in Their Development.

Some Description of the Texan and Mexican Silver Regions.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

COMPLETION OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1878.—The talk of the war with Mexico brings up two subjects, viz., completing the Southern Pacific Railroad and the chances of getting in on the new mining territory which the war and the railroad would render available, and as the talk is indulged in the anxiety and desire to go increases. The objective point of all who talk mines is El Paso That is the point where the Texas Pacific crosses the Rio Grande, and where the Denver and Rio Grande crosses the Texas Pacific in its construction further south.

The Organ mountains at that place are a spur of the Rocky Mountains and extend for hundreds of miles in a north by south course. It is through these mountains that the Rio Grande breaks at El Paso. From El Paso north, the mountains are streaked with lodes of silver ore, which have been opened at different points and found to be extremely rich and immensely valuable.

OLD SPANISH MINES.

These are not newly discovered mines, but old Spanish locations or finds. A lode, lead or vein is a fissure or seam in the primitive rocks and other strata; and these seams are in length from one hundred yards to several miles, and in width from an inch to fifty feet. These seams often widen out in some places, and contract in others, so much so as to close up, when the vein is said to be capped.

There are four old mines opened on the Organ Mountain north of El Paso, from which ore has been taken so rich as to yield $1,000 per ton. The four locations referred to are called the Catazada, Susana, Adela and Dolores mines. The ore from these mines—they are idle now and have been so for many years on account of the water, although but a few yards in depth—yields on an average about $200 per ton.

In quality of composition it is an argentiferous galena. Some of the ore is so rich as to give from $500 to $700 per ton, and the poorest ores yet found yield over $100 per ton. The average yield of the Comstock lode is $40 per ton.

The Dolores mine north of El Paso is a very valuable mine. It gives a gold and silver ore without any lead. The ore is a gray sulphret of silver, mixed with iron and copper pyrites. It yields from $200 to $500 and upwards per ton, but the vein is only one foot wide, and the wall rock is the most compact kind of granite and quartz. The mine is still new and has not been worked to a greater depth than twelve feet. In these twelve feet the vein has increased in width from three inches to twelve, and it is reasonable to conclude that with increase of depth the vein will continue to increase in width.

OTHER MINERAL WEALTH.

The veins tapped by the mines mentioned are six in number and commence at the end of the mountains at El Paso and run north. The opening at the southern point of the Organ mountains about two and a half miles from the city of El Paso, is on a lode or vein of black chloride of silver, containing sulphrets, the outcropping about forty feet wide. This immense lode or vein runs north and south, dipping to the west at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The silver lode lays in a bed of old red sandstone and the overlaying face rock is igneous, with traces of iron in it. A lot of this ore was taken out and stored in the custom house at El Paso, the yield was over $1,000 per ton. West of El Paso on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad survey some immense lodes of ore were discovered as the line was run. These discoveries were immediately reported to the San Francisco people and await the completion of the road to take in their machinery and supplies, although a large population is fast filling up along the line of the survey.

The copper mines northwest of El Paso smelted 200,000 pounds of pig copper last year and transported it 900 miles in wagons. New Mexico and Arizona teem with mineral wealth which would be unearthed or developed by railroad facilities. It is estimated that the mines already operated in New Mexico and Arizona, with better means of transportion, would yield thirty millions annually, whilst the metallic wealth of the adjoining provinces of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango, when properly worked by Yankee appliances, would revive again the old Spanish times when a few years in the Mexican mines made the owners or workers wealthy for generations.

COL. SCOTT'S PLAN OF ROAD BUILDING.

Of course to the general public who want to get into that locality it don't matter who builds the road. Mr. Scott has agreed to put his road entirely under government control and has got the start with the people in an understanding of his case. That the government shall endorse his company's bonds to an amount sufficient to build the road and no more, and take a first mortgage on the road and regulate its freights rates. This seems fair enough, and reasonable enough. If the road don't cost too much the government can be easily repaid and the people will have new fields of operation for their enterprises and industry. "I want to go to El Paso," said a man to me the other day, "but I don't want to start till I can count for a certainty when the road will reach there " That, I have no doubt, is the case with many another.

SILVER MINE INVESTMENTS.

One feature about silver mines is that the market don't vary much on you. Tack, the big oil man, told me the other day that he had made two investments in mines; one in the El Paso region and one in Colorado. There are plenty of oil men going into silver mines now. The enormous wealth of the Bonanza kings has made them jealous. No such possibilities in oil any more, with a new field opened in Russia. Dollar oil will be the figure, they fear, for some time.

When I was in Austin, Texas, last summer, I noticed what an immense business was being transacted in the land department, particularly in many claims about the El Paso region.

The revenue to be derived from a claim of one thousand feet, with a lode say three feet wide, and yielding only at the low rate of ten dollars per cubic foot, is so enormous as to surprise us. Thus, one foot in depth gives us 3,000 cubic feet of ore at ten dollars per cubic foot, which is $30,000, and one hundred feet in depth will give us 300,000 per cubic feet of ore, or $3,000,000; and if we go to the depth of one thousand feet, we shall have 1,000x3x1,000=3,000,000 cubic feet, which, at the low rate aforesaid, of $10 per cubic foot, will give the enormous sum of $30,000,000. And when you have pentrated one thousand feet, you have not in the least exhausted the mine. The precious ore still glitters beneath your feet. Descend one thousand feet more, and carefully crucible another $30,000,000. The golden lure still beckons you on. The ores are still fat with lucre, and at any depth possible to probe you will find them unchanged and uncurtailed.

The miner who works his generous claim cultivates a farm whose harvests suffer from no skies, and whose products account to no market. The fruits of his toil are the currency of the world. He brings forth from his mine the standard of all commercial values, and like a sovereign, deals *with* it, not *for* it. His children and his children's children may improve it, but even they cannot impoverish it. It still remains a golden legacy to the generations that succeed them. The vaults in the bullion banks of the Rocky mountains are filled with treasures inexhaustible, which have been placed there by the Almighty hand, and which are subject to the drafts of the working and enterprising man. These banks will not suspend payments, however great may be the run made upon them for hundreds of years to come, and no legislation can change much the value of their deposits, for they form the circulating medium universal among the nations of the earth.

J. C.

A DEAD QUEEN.

Death of Christina of Spain, Alphonso's Grand Mother.

Brief History of Her Eventful Career.

The ex-Queen Christina of Spain, died on Wednesday night, near Havre, France. For years she had lived in exile and retirement at Malmaison, on an annual income of $1,500,000. She was a creature fortunately rather of a past than present civilization. Married off at the early age of twenty, by an intriguing elder sister, to what debauchery, revelry and three barren wives had left of the aged and decrepit Ferdinand VII., of whom his own mother said, "he possesses the head of a mule, but the heart of a tiger," she managed by adroit wheedling, aided and abetted by her father confessor, to become the prime mover in producing an event which has proved the source of unnumbered calamities to both kingdoms of the Peninsula, fostering the bitter and bloody wars of the Succession, and inflicting on Spain the most licentious and corrupt of Queens. She produced the change in the order of the succession to the Spanish crown, as it had been established for 120 years. This order strictly excluded females from the succession.

Don Carlos was Ferdinand's younger brother, and consequently by the Salic law, in the absence of male issue, the heir presumptive. Christina, the fourth bride, was a Bourbon, full of intrigue and ingenuity; so she claimed that a law higher than the claims of ordinary morality required that she should produce an heir to the throne of Spain. With an unblushing audacity, she adoped as a favorite one of the King's guard, the son of a tobacconist. His name was Ferdinand Munoz. October 10, 1830, Isabella, the present ex-Queen, was born. Though of doubtful paternity, her claims were readily supported by the Liberals. The Carlists were the representatives of ultra-religious fanaticism. There was no Republican party at all then in Spain; all were in favor of a monarchy, a few wished a constitutional one. The Liberals were concentrated in the large cities, the Carlists were made up of the rural population. Before Ferdinand's death, these opposing forces vigorously prepared for conflict. When her daughter was only three years of age, Ferdinand assembled the Cortes, to take the oath of allegiance to her as their future sovereign. This was June 30, 1833, Ferdinand's dying hour soon came. It was a fearful ending; Carlists and Liberals, priests and relatives came to blows in struggles for the crown over the very death-bed of the monarch. Don Carlos was now proclaimed in the Basque provinces as Charles the Fifth, and the clergy and country people rushed to his standards Maria Christina was supported by the *Moderados* and the Liberals. Under the command of Zumalacarregui the Carlists were at first victorious. Christina implored aid of England, and 10,0 0 men under Sir De Lacy Evans were recruited. The death of Zumalacarregui, followed by the appointment of Espartero to the command of the royal forces, led to the adoption of the constitution in 1837, the flight of Don Carlos to France, and the triumph of Queen Christina. Her glory was but short-lived. In the same year (1839) she abolished the former municipal rights of Spanish towns. A fresh revolution broke out. Declining to compromise she fled from Spain, the Cortes appointing Espartero Regent during the minority of the Queen and Arguelles her tutor. Espartero soon quarreled with Narvaez and O'Donnell, and in 1844 Christina was recalled from exile, her secret marriage with Munoz publicly announced, he created a grandee of Spain, and in 1847 the Duc de Montmorat in France. In August, 1854, she was impeached, and again went into exile. Her financial operations and those of her husband, Munoz, and the banker, Salamanca, who had fraudulently obtained valuable railroad concessions, and imposed upon the country a compulsory loan of 180,000,000 reals, led to a military insurrection headed by O'Donnell. In 1864 she again returned, and in 1868 was banished, with her uxorious daughter Isabella, for good. Though nominally living in retirement, she has vainly endeavored to foster dissensions in her unhappy country, but of late years her following has been small, and her efforts fruitless. Christina was the daughter of Francis, the first King of the Two Sicilies, and was born April 27, 1806, making her now seventy-two years of age. By Munoz she has five children, two sons and three daughters. In her girlhood she was a fine equestrian, and noted for her love of painting and the arts, but her after life was characterized by intolerance, intrigue and fatal ambition. During the war of the succession she confiscated the jewels of the convents, churches and priests, to prosecute the war, yet called herself a good Catholic. Owing to the quadruple treaty England France and gave her a wide berth, though they somewhat favored her, while Austria and the Pope were inimical. She peddled her daughters Isabella and Louisa all over the Courts of Europe before they were out of short clothes, and the much vexed question of Spanish marriages, by which Spain lost her prestige as a power, by which England was over-reached by Guizot's diplomacy and the *entente cordiale* between these two great powers broken, was set on foot by the licentious and designing Christina.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

No Nomination—Feeling Against Fusion with the Nationals.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CLARION, PA., August 22.—The Democratic Conference of the Twenty-fifth Congressional district, composed of Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Forest counties, met at Clarion yesterday and adjourned at 7 P. M. without a nomination until noon to-morrow. Only one ballot was taken. James Mosgrove, the National candidate, is here with a strong delegation at his back to secure the indorsement of the Democratic party. His pledge to the National party makes his nomination impossible. The leading Democratic candidates are J. M. Guffey, St. Petersburg, Clarion county, and J. U. Gillespie of Brookville, Jefferson county, and the indications are that Guffey will be nominated. This is Gen Harry White's district, but notwithstanding his Kiskiminetas improvement scheme it is believed a good Democrat will carry the district.

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths," other column. TTSW

FRAUD INVESTIGATORS

A Fraudulent Use Made of "Sewing Machine Circulars."

List of Politicians Now Enjoying the Fruits of their Frauds.

The Committee Adjourns to Meet at the Call of the Chairman.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Potter Committee continued its investigations today. J. R. Alcee Ganthreaux of New Orleans, who had charge of the registration bureau in 1874, testified that his bureau ascertained that the number of fraudulent registrations in New Orleans amounted to 13,000, and affidavits had been made against 9,400. Witness said that many of the Republican Supervisors of Elections and Registers were non-residents, fugitives from justice, and in several cases were under indictment. Witness said that he had a conversation with Judge Dibble, who made a remark that he and Barke were foolish to work for the Democracy, for if they had a majority of 20,000 they would be counted out by the Returning Board.

DEMOCRATIC VOTERS STRICKEN FROM REGISTRATION LISTS.

A large number of circulars purporting to be an advertisement of sewing-machines, and known as the "sewing-machine circulars," were sent around to hundreds and thousands of persons in New Orleans. They were sent out by the Republican Campaign Committee, and the letter-carriers had orders to return them to a certain lock box if the persons to whom they were addressed were not found. Instead of being returned to the postoffice they were banded over to the Republican Central Committee with the endorsement "not found," and this was made the excuse for striking from the registration list thousands of citizens who were lawful voters. Major Burke and witness went to the Custom House where a committee was sitting with the returned sewing-machine circulars spread out on a long table, and the erasure of names from the registration lists was continued all night. They made a formal protest, but were only laughed at, whereupon they presented the affidavits that had been made against the 9,400 fraudulent names that had been obtained by their bureau.

LOUISIANA POLITICIANS NOW IN OFFICE

Witness then gave the following names of persons who had been manipulators in the late election, and now held office under the Federal government: Napoleon Underwood, Supervisor of Registration, Twelfth ward, now Inspector in Custom House; J. Madison Wells, of Returning Board, now Surveyor of Custom; York A. Woodward, clerk of the Returning Board, now clerk in the Postoffice; Charles S. Abell, Secretary of Returning Board, now clerk in Custom House; James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration, appointed clerk in Custom House, but since removed; Thomas C. Anderson, of Returning Board, now Special Deputy Collector; H. C. Atwood, now Deputy United States Marshal; B. P. Blanchard, chief manipulator of election fraud in the State, now clerk in the Custom House; A. J. Brien, Supervisor Second ward, now Inspector of Customs; O. H. Brewster, Canvasser of Election, now Surveyor General of Louisiana; G. Casenave, of Returning Board, has a brother a clerk in the custom house; F. A. Clover, Supervisor of Registration, now Inspector of Customs; Patrick Creagh, Supervisor Third Ward, now chief laborer in custom house; John H. Durgrane, now member of Legislature; M. J. Grady, Supervisor of Registration, now Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; Michael Halen, State Registrar of Voters, now Superintendent of United States Mint; Wm. H. Green, Clerk of Returning Board, now Inspector of Customs; W. R. Hady, District Attorney *pro tem*, now United States Inspector; D. J. M. Jewett, one of the manipulators of fraudulent votes and Secretary of State Republican Central Committee, now Inspector in Custom House; W. C. Kellogg, formerly Governor, now United States Senator; A. W. Kempton, canvasser ward 11, New Orleans, now boatman in Custom House; L. M. Kenner, of the Returning Board, now Deputy Naval Officer; A. B. Levisee, elector, now United States Commissioner; U. Marks, elector, now Collector of Internal Revenue.

Under a long cross-examination by Mr. Hiscock witness said his idea was that the reform administration of Hayes was not what it should be in keeping such a man as Kempton. In regard to the reports of the murder of negroes he said he was unable to give any number of men so murdered. He had heard of negroes killing or murdering negroes throughout the State, but he didn't think the whole number of victims would exceed fifty. The reports of the frightful outrages in the State were circulated by Republican politicians, and if he had believed them he could give the committee a list of thousands.

A SAMPLE OF LETTERS SENT SUPERVISORS.

Richard B. Edgeworth, captain of police at New Orleans and supervisor of the election, handed in the following among other letters:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN PARTY LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, September 25, 1876.—*To R. B. Edgeworth, Supervisor of Registration, Parish Plaquimine, La.:* DEAR SIR: It is well known to this committee from an examination of the census of 1875, that the Republican vote in your parish is 3,000 and the Republican majority 2,200. You are expected to register and vote the full strength of the Republican party in your parish. Your recognition by the next State administration will depend upon your full duty in the premises, and you will not be held to have done your full duty unless the Republican registration in your parish reaches 3,000, and the Republican vote is at least 3,000. All local candidates and committees are hereby directed to aid you to the utmost in obtaining this result, and facility is and will be afforded you, but you must obtain the results called for herein without fail. Once obtained, your recognition will be ample and generous.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. J. M. A. JEWETT,
Secretary.

James B. Kelly of New Orleans, testified to seeing Eliza Pinkston taken from her home on Gravier street to the Republican Investigating Committee and she walked down the steps unaided.

The committee here adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

THURMAN MOVEMENT.

His Friends Forcing the Canvass in the Presidential Nomination.

[Special to Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The friends of Senator Thurman here are confidently predicting his nomination for the Presidency since his recent speech. Mr. Washington McLean, now at Deer Park, said on Sunday that he and his friends would now support Thurman for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and that the Ohio Democracy would be a unit in demanding his nomination for the next National Democratic Convention. Mr. McLean said that it was very true that for a long time he had not felt friendly to Judge Thurman, but as the latter had come over to his side it was all right. The wing of the Ohio Democracy with which Mr. McLean is allied is the most numerous and influential part of the organization in that State, and the fact of its giving in its adhesion to Mr. Thurman will be significant.

Mr. Thurman's friends are also much encouraged by a letter received here from a gentleman of North Carolina, who is probably the most influential Democratic politician of that State, and who says that North Carolina is unanimous for Thurman, and that he thinks the rest of the South will follow suit. The last part of this statement is not borne out by the account received here to-night of the great meeting of the South Carolina Democracy at Spartanburg last week. On this occasion General Gary, in a very impassioned speech, declared the ticket of the South for 1880 to be Hancock and Hampton, and denounced Tilden as a miserable coward, and also Hayes as a usurper who ought to be expelled from the White House. [The later testimony before the Potter Committee, however, shows that it was some one else than Mr. Tilden who gave way.]

HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

Gov. Hampton also made a speech, in which, alluding to the next Presidential election, he said significantly that whoever were the nominees of the Democratic party he trusted they would be men "who would dare to take the places to which the people shall have called them " But it is rather early in the day for the friends of any particular candidate for the Presidency to be making calculations. As has frequently been the case heretofore comparatively unknown men may at the last moment carry off the prize. It is just as well perhaps for the friends of different candidates not to be making so much fuss over them at this time, as it is sure to arouse and concentrate opposition.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Several prominent Democratic politicians, friends of Senator Thurman, have come here to work up his prospects for the Democratic Presidential nomination of 1880. In consequence of the recently announced adhesion to Mr. Thurman of the McLean inflation faction of the Ohio Democrats, they declare that Ohio will be solid for him.

Letters are preparing now to be sent to leading Democrats in every State in the South urging them to work up the Thurman fever in their respective neighborhoods. This is done in the effort to get ahead of Mr. Tilden, who, it is understood, will soon have his agents at work in the South.

RARUS AND FORREST.

The Former Trots the Fastest Three Successive Heats Ever Made.

A Great Exhibition of Speed Also Made by Forrest.

HARTFORD, August 23.—Great interest centered in a trial of speed by Rarus and also in the trials of Edwin Forrest. The track was in such good condition that there were confident believers among the spectators that both horses would beat the best time ever had. Rarus did trot the fastest three successive heats ever trotted, 2:15, 2:13¼ and 2:13¾. In each heat Splan nodded for the word and each was trotted through without a break, and at its close he was loudly applauded. The conditions of trial were a purse of $1,500 if three heats averaged 2:18 or under, and $500 extra if 2:14 was beaten. Lulu and Great Eastern were entered but only Rarus started. Following is the time:

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
1	34½	1:07¼	1:41	2:15
2	33¾	1:06¾	1:41	2:13¼
3	34½	1:07¼	1:41	2:13¾

Rarus won all the prizes offered, and made another wonderful exhibition of speed.

Edwin Forrest created great enthusiasm in his trial for speed, making in the second heat the fastest half mile trotted during the circuit, 1:05¼. His first heat was faster than Rarus' first, and it was thought possible he might beat Rarus' best record, especially when the watches gave his half mile record. Two breaks in the last half of the second heat prevented him coming below his previous achievement. He was not started in the third heat.

Following is the time of the two heats trotted:

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
1	34	1:06½	1:40¼	2:14½
2	33½	1:05¼	1:40¼	2:16

John Murphy rode the running horse in company with Forrest in this trial. Dan Mace consented to exhibit Hopeful in a trial for a half mile, and starting from the half mile pole came to the finish in 1:06½.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Nomination of Hon. J. M. Guffey of Clarion for Congress.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

CLARION, August 23.—The Democratic Conference of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District met to-day. The following is a list of the conferees from the counties:

Forest—S. H. Haslett, John Woodcock and D. W. Clark.

Clarion—Frank Keatley, Barney Vensel and Colonel J. B. Knox.

Armstrong—Thos. M. Jones, J. G. D. Findley and Joseph Gaskill.

Indiana—J. B. Sansom, S. C. Thomson and J. W. Smith.

Jefferson—Al Carlile, John Hastings and Ed. English.

The candidates for nomination were Messrs. Peterson of Forest; J. M. Guffey of Clarion; James Musgrove of Armstrong, and J. E. Gillespie of Jefferson.

Hon. J. M. Guffey of Clarion, was nominated amid much enthusiasm. Mr. Guffey is very popular among the oil men of the district, and his election is believed to be reasonably certain over General Harry White.

DILL AT CHESTER.

An Ovation Tendered Him at Both Media and Chester.

CHESTER, PA., August 23.—The Democrats of Chester county met at Media yesterday. Bethel M. Custer was nominated for Congress, and Thomas J. Osborne and William P. Worrel for the Legislature. Senator Andrew H. Dill was present and addressed the people briefly on current issues, and was followed by the Hon. Robert E. Monaghan of Chester, Senator Yerkes of Bucks, J. Simpson Africa, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Mr. Cox of Union county. Mr. Dill was very enthusiastically received.

While on their return to Philadelphia was taken possession of by the Baxter Club of Chester and an impromptu meeting was held on the public square of the latter town. Bands were out, and some two thousand people congregated to welcome and cheer the candidate for Governor. Mr. Dill spoke for three quarters of an hour, delivering what his friends freely say was one of the best speeches of his campaign. After he had concluded, Senator Yorkes and Mr. Africa spoke briefly, and cheers were given for the Democratic nominees.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is *the* remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

SHORT SHRIFT.

A Tennessee Negro's Terrible Crime Terribly and Righteously Avenged.

Hung on a Tree From Which Two Other Ravishers Dangled.

NASHVILLE, August 23.—The *American's* special gives an account of the lynching of D. Belar for ravishing Mrs. Martin, wife of a prominent farmer living in the Twenty-fifth district, Shelby county. Belar had dropped into the neighborhood, a tramp, a year ago, and passed as white, although it was thought he had negro blood in him. He worked for several parties, and for some weeks past had been employed on the farm of P. Williams. William Martin, a son-in-law of Williams, lived near the latter's residence. Both went on a deer hunt Wednesday night, leaving their wives alone, and not intending to return till next day.

Early in the night Mrs. Martin, hearing a knock at the door, and recognizing his voice, admitted Belar, who said he'd been sent to protect her from rowdies and bad women prowling in the neighborhood. Belar showed a pistol, with which he said he would defend her. Mrs. Martin was afraid, but as Belar insisted on staying, and she had no way of escape, she was compelled to yield. Early in the night she retired to her room with a young baby, thinking if Belar had any bad intentions the sight of the child would deter him. Soon Belar knocked at her door, and admission being denied, quickly forced it open.

A terrible struggle then began, Mrs. Martin using all her strength to defend herself. At last, half an hour before daylight, completely exhausted, she fell down, unable to move, and clasping her baby to her bosom. Belar then accomplished his hellish designs, and in the act almost crushed the infant to death. Under threat of killing her, he compelled Mrs. Martin to promise silence. Belar then went to Williams' house, and taking one of his best horses, rode to a neighbor's, two miles distant.

Mrs Martin recovered sufficiently to rouse the neighborhood. Her horrible story produced the highest excitement, and a crowd of indignant citizens soon took the trail. Belar was found at work, arrested, and taken before a magistrate. Mrs. Martin's evidence was given, together with overwhelming evidence of his guilt. The excitement increased, and two attempts were made to lynch him on the spot, but were prevented by prominent citizens. Martin had returned from the hunt, and almost frantic, hurried to the trial. With great difficulty he was prevented from killing Belar.

It was decided to send Belar to Shelbyville jail, and Constable Arnold, with a guard of five, undertook the job, avoiding public ways and taking the woods. The distance was twelve miles. The party succeeded in getting just within the corporation line, and were passing the railroad turn table, when suddenly a large crowd of disguised men, at a signal, rushed out from the engine house and freight cars. Arnold was overpowered in an instant, and the mob immediately rode away, taking the Tullahoma pike. Arnold's party continued on their way to the jail to get help. It was then discovered that all the streets were strongly picketed by horsemen, showing the most complete arrangements had been made. Suddenly a pistol shot rang out, and the strangers immediately disappeared, taking the direction of the sound.

Early this morning it was reported that Belar's body had been found three and a half miles from town, and crowds repaired to the spot. Belar was still hanging from a limb by a small halter rope. He had been strangled to death. The rope had cut far into the neck. The body presented a ghastly sight as it swung in the early sunlight—swollen black, the tongue hanging from the mouth, the eyes protruded and the body black and blue from stagnated blood. The Coroner's verdict was death by unknown persons. Belar was five feet eight, weighed 140 pounds, and had a repulsive, sensual appearance. The verdict of the whole community is, served him right. Mrs. Martin was severely injured, and lies in a serious condition. The limb from which Belar swung was used in September, 1871, to lynch two ravishers.

THE ARMY AND INDIANS.

The War Over the Proposed Transfer of the Bureau.

The Indian Commissioner Slandering the Army.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The war between the Interior and War Departments over the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the former to the latter waxes warmer as the time of holding the next session of Congress approaches. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Hayt, has, it is said, become involved in a quarrel with several of the principal officers of the army. Last fall when General Terry, commanding in Dakota, was in Washington, a conference was held by him with the President and Indian Commissioner in regard to Indian affairs generally. At that conference Mr. Hayt said that the presence of troops at the Indian agencies had a demoralizing effect on the Indians, and that be had evidence to show that half of the half-breeds on the reservations were the illegitimate children of soldiers of the army. When General Terry returned to his post of duty he wrote to the Secretary of War requesting Commissioner Hayt to furnish him with the evidence to prove his assertions. This letter was promptly forwarded to Mr. Hayt, but no reply was ever made. After a lapse of several weeks General Terry wrote a second letter repeating his request, which was also forwarded by Secretary McCrary to Mr. Hayt. The Commissioner paid no attention to this letter. In May last General Terry wrote a third letter to the Commissioner, asking him to substantiate his grave charges. Accompanying this letter was a report made by Colonel Carlin, in command of the troops at Standing Rock Agency, of an investigation held by him at that post of the charge made by the Commissioner to General Terry; and accompanying the report were the sworn statements of the priest assigned to Standing Rock Agency and the missionary teacher at the post. The evidence of a number of chiefs of the tribes was also taken, which showed that out of forty-four half-breed children at Standing Rock only one was the child of a soldier. General Terry's letter was indorsed by General Sheridan. who paid a high tribute to the honor and ability of the former. In the routine of business at the War Department the letter was inspected by General Sherman before going to the Secretary. General Sherman also indorsed General Terry and Colonel Carlin in the following language:

"I confess I have no patience to deal with this Indian question. The experience of such men as Generals Terry and Sheridan and Colonel Carlin, who have for years lived in contact with the Indians, is poohpoohed by a mere novice, a mere theorist, who never saw a real Indian—the present Commissioner—and therefore it seems idle to submit this third letter, to convince this new Commissioner, yet with the hope of reaching the President, our common father, I beg the honorable Secretary of War to read these papers, then explain them to the President, and if necessary let him look at their signatures and contents. If the President is convinced that Mr. Hayt knows little of what he spoke in General Terry's presence, let us take all troops away from the Indian agencies and post them to protect the white settlers against the depredations of their young and enterprising braves. Soldiers are of course men and are denied wives and concubines. They have passions which are common to the sex, but military discipline does something to cure this passion whereas the agents and their employes are restrained by no consideration, moral or physical. In such a matter Mr. Hayt ought not to balance his theoretical opinion against the mature judgment of such a man as General Terry, the soul of truth and honor.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Within the past few days the Secretary of the Interior, acting evidently upon Hayt's request, has issued a secret circular to all the Indian agents, directing them to hunt up and forward evidence against the United States soldiers stationed at the different agencies. The circular proves conclusively that Hayt did not have any evidence at the time he made the charge, and now he is pressing the agents to collect such matter for him, in order that he may escape from the predicament in which he has placed himself.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Nationals in the Field and the Republicans Scared.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

SOMERSET, PA., August 21—The National Greenback party in Somerset county met in convention at the county Court House yesterday, and placed in nomination a full county ticket as follows:

Legislature—George G. Walker, former Republican member and Lewis A. Turner, former Associate Judge.

Sheriff—Josiah Mowry.

Prothonotary—John H. Snyder.

Recorder—Josiah Shafer.

Treasurer—Alexander Shoemaker.

County Commissioners, Ben. Kline and Samuel Berkley.

Poor Director—Adam Hoiseapple.

County Auditors—F. K. Hall and George Croft.

More than one thousand voters signed the call for this convention and the ticket put in gives general satisfaction. This move on the part of the greenbackers, in Somerset County, strikes consternation into the ranks of the old Republican "cribbers" who for years have fatted on the labors of the farmer and honest workingman, and to-day Somerset's Republican candidates for County and State office, by no means feel so sure that their "nomination is equivalent to their election." With three tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, and National Greenback, there is fun ahead for the boys.

* * *

POLITICAL.

Hubbard, Rep. Nominated for Congress in the Wheeling District.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, W. VA., August 22.—The First district held their Republican Congressional Convention at Moundsville today. Six names were before the Convention and all refused to be sacrificed except John Hubbard, Esq., who was unanimously made the nominee. It is said by knowing ones that Mr. Hubbard is an aspirant to be postmaster of this city and has accepted the nomination for the sake of notoriety and not with any expectation of an election.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

EIGHTEENTH OHIO DISTRICT.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 22.—The Democratic Conferees of the Eighteenth Ohio district met at this place to-day and nominated D. T. Lawson of Columbiana county for Congress.

VERMONT GREENBACK CONVENTION.

ST. ALBANS, VT., August 22.—The Greenback State Convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, C. C. Martin of Terrisburg; Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Currier of Troy; Treasurer, Fletcher Tarble of Swanton.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Alton says the Democratic Convention of the Seventeenth district, Illinois in session there to-day, nominated Wm. R. Morrison for re-election to Congress on the first ballot.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Important Information for Democratic Voters.

The regular assessment or registry lists for the coming fall election have already been made, and are now to be found at the polling places in the various districts as required by law. Under the new constitution every person desiring to vote at the approaching November election must have resided for the period of *two months—sixty days*—in the election, district where he offers to vote, and if *over* twenty-two years of age, shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least *two months*, and paid at least *one month* before the day of the election. *More: The citizen who removes from one borough or township to another, between the fifth of September and election day loses his right to vote* because he must swear that he has resided at least sixty days in the district where he offers to vote. And if he has resided but five, ten, or fifteen days there he cannot declare that he has lived sixty days therein. Those who wish to vote the coming fall had better examine the list of voters now in the hands of the assessor (or he one to be found at the election house,) and see if their names are enrolled. If not on the list, inform the assessors of the omission. The omission of names produces more confusion and trouble on election day than all defects put together, and yet, it is one of the simplest duties enjoined upon the assessor, and it is equally simple if the voter does not know that his name is not on the list until he offers his ticket and some one challenges him. It becomes the duty of the citizen from this until the 4th of September, (sixty days before the election,) to apply to the assessor if he wants his name placed on the list. It is the duty of every assessor to remain at the election house in his respective district on the 3d and 4th days of September next, when those not registered can find him and have their names put on the list of voters. Under the change made in our election laws an assessor renders himself liable to a fine of $100 and three months imprisonment for assessing a tax against any person after the time specified in the law for closing his labors.

Ladies

who use Sozodont have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesome and unexceptional preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market. One day its use will be universal.

Mend your broken chattels with Spalding's Glue. TTS

M'KEESPORT POLITICS.

The National Party Gone into Political Bankruptcy.

The Democrats Active and Confident of the Result.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

MCKEESPORT, August 23.—Politics have been dormant here for some time past, but we may look for continued warfare from now until after the election, the two parties both having nominees for Assembly residents of this place, viz.: Major N. Finch, Democrat, and A. B. Campbell, Cameron.

The Nationals held a meeting Saturday evening, but did not have a Corporal's guard of voters. Some gentleman from Pittsburgh addressed them, and pitched into the Cameron crowd and National Banks as though he was making a straight Democratic speech. The more sensible of the Nationals have concluded that their grievances cannot be cured by Dennis Kearney and his followers, and those who heretofore have been Democrats—and their name is legion—have wisely concluded to remain with us, now that we are almost assured of success.

Your correspondent has interviewed some of the most influential of them, and he finds a disposition prevails among them not to follow the wild and heretical teachings of every scamp who comes along and asks for sympathy for the "poor laboring man." They fully appreciate their only chance of bettering their condition is to remain steadfast with the Democratic party; the only party which has heretofore done anything for them. A roll was opened on Saturday and all who were present asked to come forward and sign their names to organize a club, but only eight availed themselves of the golden opportunity then offered, so that we may say the National party of McKeesport is composed of about a dozen men. Amongst the "enthused" ones present we noticed several men who almost begged the Democrats to make them citizens during the campaigns of 1875 and 1876. And many of the same persons are now important (?) leaders in the National party. We are at a loss to know what arrangements will be made by these Kearneyites for naturalizing their friends, as they need not expect the Democracy to trust them again.

The Democracy is called to meet on Monday evening next for the purpose of organizing for the campaign, and it is hoped a general turnout of all the friends of better and cheaper government will be in attendance.

S.

THE OIL REGION.

Lively Times in the Bradford District.

The State to Compel Common Carriers to Act.

The excitement in the Bradford oil regions during the past few days has been intense. The feeling in favor of adopting the recommendations of the Producers' Council is carrying everything before it in the Northern district. At one of the earlier meetings a committee was appointed to present to the authorities of the State the grievances under which the producers were laboring, and at the meeting on Friday Hon. C. V. Culver made the following statement: The committee called upon Governor Hartranft and presented a memorial setting forth the grievances of the producers. The Governor said he would see them redressed, and called in person upon the Attorney General, and commanded him to enter suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day, to show cause why they refused to carry oil, also to issue a *quo warranto* against the United Pipe Line for the same cause, or forfeit their charters.

Deputy Attorney General Gilbert left Harrisburg on Sunday for Venango to carry out the Governor's instructions.

The reasons upon which the writ of *quo warranto* will be asked for, are:—

First—That the company transports and stores petroleum in the county of McKean, where there is no law to authorize any company of this kind to transport this class of business.

Second—That the company is a common carrier, and as such has violated its duty in refusing to receive and transport petroleum when offered to it for that purpose by certain parties, although it receives and transports petroleum for others.

Third—In the transportation of petroleum it discriminates against certain persons and charges them a much higher rate for that service than it does others.

This is an important test case, and is an effort to establish what are the duties of pipe-line companies towards the producers of petroleum.

THAT MOURNFUL JOURNEY.

Capt. Bickerstaff at Home—Departure of the Porter's Crew.

Capt. Bickerstaff of the steamer John Porter, arrived at his home at Bridgewater on Thursday evening, at half past seven o'clock, weary and sick. In speaking of the trip from Louisville to Gallipolis he says that there had been but three deaths previous to that time and since stopping at the latter place six of the unfortunate ones on board were buried. Charles Degelman, engineer of this city, died on the night of the arrival at Gallipolis. William Koehler, roustabout, Middleport, died Monday morning. They were buried at the same time and place on the bank at high water mark below the docks. William Briseland died Tuesday morning and was buried at once by the crew in a coffin furnished by the city. W. Farrell, of England, died Wednesday morning, shortly before the Captain's departure with three of the crew. It is impossible to convey the sufferings of the crew. At Gallipolis the crew were not allowed to leave the boat, but they were furnished with everything.

A dispatch from Gallipolis states that after the captain left the boat, others left in ones, twos and threes. There were only two men left on the boat Wednesday evening alive, and, it is alleged, a coffin was furnished for Farrell and a grave dug by Doctors Needham and Crowley for him with their own hands. They said it was impossible for them (the mate and Doctor Carr) to handle him, so they tied great bars to him and threw him into the river with the coffin. This was much deplored here, as our citizens would have risked burying him had they known that it would not otherwise have been done. Thomas Sullivan, Louisville, died Thursday morning, and Dan O'Neil, Esq., a little later. Parties here were hired to bury them.

The boat is now being thoroughly disinfected, and is in charge of the mate, with two men hired here. Dr. Carr left down the river on Thursday. Seven of the crew escaped to Middleport, the mate being the only one who has not died or deserted. Secretary Kennedy of the Cumberland Towboat Company was here on Wednesday and supplied her crew with funds. What will be done with her we can not now say. It is one of the most terrible affairs that ever happened here, and our people did every thing possible, considering the limited facilities at their command, and the fact of the dreaded disease.

Capt. Bickerstaff is now convalescent and there is no danger of him disseminating the disease.

WASHINGTON.

Butler Asserts He Has Seen the Original Sherman Letter.

The Announcement Raises a Breeze Among Sherman's Friends.

Proposed Uniform System of Bankrupt Exemptions.

Movement to Amend the Law Fixing Times for Holding Sessions of Congress.

THAT LETTER.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The published statement attributed to General Butler that he has seen the original of the celebrated Sherman letter, and that it will be produced before the Potter Committee before it closes taking its testimony, has created some little breeze among Sherman's friends. It will be remembered that immediately following Weber's testimony, wherein he stated that he had found this letter among his murdered brother's effects and destroyed it, Sherman forthwith denied to newspaper correspondents that he had ever written the alleged letter. Likewise, following this testimony, he showed for the first time a desire to appear before the committee and make a sweeping denial. His attorney wrote a bullying letter, asking the privilege of his attendance to make such denial. If, now, as alleged by Butler, the committee has the letter, there can be but one loophole for John's escape, and that is to declare it a forgery, and this, it may be depended upon, will be the course his attorney will pursue.

PROPOSED EARLY SESSIONS.

The importance of amending the law fixing times for holding sessions of Congress so as to provide for a session of the Forty-sixth, beginning with the 4th of next March, is being discussed among interested parties. The ostensible reason assigned for holding such an early session is that early action may be taken on the depressed condition of the business of the country, the idea being that the new Congress coming directly from the people may be supposed to have a clear knowledge of what is needed. It is asserted, however, that the true object of the movers in this effort is to act upon the report and developments of the Potter Committee, in connection with the alleged frauds through which the President was inaugurated.

FINANCIAL LAME DUCKS.

About the first legislation Congress will be called upon to accomplish will be a law making some uniform system of bankrupt exemptions. After Saturday next, by virtue of the action of the last Congress, the existing Bankrupt law will be repealed. It will cause a deal of trouble, after all, to business men, because it will subject them to the annoyance of trading under the widely varying usages of different States. Some exempt from attachment fifty dollars, as in Massachusetts; and some, as in Texas, $20,000. The complexity of State legislation is well illustrated in the case of California. In that State there are three acts which bear upon insolvency, one of which dates back to 1852. In view of such complexity it may turn out that after all the repeal of the act was not the wisest of legislation.

SHERMAN'S WELCOME HOME.

Turbulent and Riotous Demonstration at His Meeting in Toledo.

The Architect of National Ruin Receives a Slight Foretaste of the Hereafter.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

TOLEDO, O., August 26.—The revenue cutter William P. Fessenden brought Secretary Sherman and party from Put-in-Bay for his speech to-night. With him were his Private Secretary, Babcock, and some personal friends from Mansfield, who have been resting with the Secretary at the islands the past few days.

At eight o'clock the Opera House was packed from cellar to dome with what proved to be a turbulent crowd, which refused to give Mr. Sherman a respectful hearing, and, at times, shut him up entirely by hisses, jeers and impertinent remarks. On the stage at the opening were a large number of distinguished persons, including ex-Governor Cox, General Wager Swayne, General Robinson, of the Republican State Committee; Charley Grosvenor, Congressman Willetts, of Michigan, and a large number of local politicians and prominent persons. The audience was far from being a Republican audience, as the result showed. However, a few ladies were present.

There was a few minutes delay, when the audience first manifested its make-up by calls for speeches by persons known to be opposed to Sherman's policy. Mr. Sherman was shown to a seat upon the stage by General Robinson, and a sensation occurred, a few persons clapped their hands, when a perfect storm of hisses arose. Colonel Kent Hamilton, of the Lucas County Committee, a very popular young Republican, presented Mr. Sherman, who came forward, and the same greeting was repeated.

The moment was painful to all lovers of order and free speech, and a terrible suspense attended the Secretary's brave attempt to face it down. He began the set words of his speech not able to be heard, then pressed ahead more and more, until after some voices cried out, "Louder! louder!" he got the attention reasonably, and swam along quite well until he approached the currency question proper, saying he would speak his own sentiments, and if wrong the people of Ohio would correct it in the Congressional elections. This was greeted with a shout of "That's so!" and great laughter.

On his referring to the Silver question there were great calls for the trade dollar, and he turned to that subject with an attempt at an answer to an inquiry on that subject cut from the *Enquirer* of to-day. In his answers to those points he was so much interrupted he could scarcely proceed, and did not regain the text on that part of his speech. When he first referred to the greenback dollar a perfect storm of interruptions occurred, coming led with cheering, hisses, questions, and meaningless calls so great he was obliged to halt and appeal for a hearing. Then resuming his speech at a point referring to Lucas county as a Republican county, great shouts of derision arose.

From this through nearly the whole of the part devoted to the Resumption Act he proceeded with great difficulty, saying the panic of 1873 caused the failures then and since. "What caused the panic?" was the cry; "Advising a solid North for a solid South." There were cries of "Hayes' policy," "bloody shirt," and a bedlam of hisses and jeers. He left his text entirely and tried to meet the crowd. "We shall resume, as sure as fate," he said. [Hisses and jeers.] "Our troubles have been extravagance." "Haven't anything to be extravagant with," said a voice. "The bondholders get gold," said the Secretary, and a voice interrupted, "Yes, you're the rooster that gave it to 'em." "I want a dollar worth a dollar in gold," said he. "We would rather have one worth ten cents than none at all," was the response. He referred to a possible scarcity of money, and a torrent of interruptions followed, such as these: "The poor man haint got no money;" "You've burnt it all up;" "Ham and eggs for one." [Hisses and laughter.]

When he proceeded to answer Thurman he was drowned out completely by cries for other speakers. At something he said the answer was: "That ain't in the National platform." [Great laughter.] Secretary Sherman—"I don't know what that platform is." A voice—"We'll show you this fall." Another voice—"How's real estate going?" The Secretary—"It will go up when we get on a solid basis." Voice—"It's gone up now." [Great laughter.] At one time, warming up, the Secretary said: "I'll bet my soul that in six months after resumption begins, all now crazily opposed to me will be with us." [Cheers and hisses.]

The crowd made short work of the Secretary's elaborate preparation for discussing the Electoral fraud. When he reached the Louisiana matter great confusion ensued, and he was obliged to leave the subject by "8 to 7!" "Fraud! fraud!" "You stole the Presidency!" etc. The Secretary pressed toward his peroration: "My countrymen," said he, "the Republican party is a National party." [Cries of "No, no, no," etc., and great laughter.] The Secretary—"My friends, what party to-day threatens to disrupt the Union?" A voice—"John Sherman." The Secretary—"It is not true. I threaten to make your money as good as gold, and I am going to do it." A voice—"What do you think of General Steedman?" The Secretary continuing: "There are our broad fields in the West; go out to them on your saddle horses." Voices—"Ain't got any." Voice—"What's become of the tramps?" The Secretary—"They are scattered all over the land, strange to say, when farm hands are sought all over the country for $1 50 to $2 per day and can't be hired. [Hisses.]

The only interruption, for the evident purpose of a discussion, was by T. J. Scott, late National candidate for Congress, who asked about "fiat money," and got sat down upon. The Secretary gained toward the last, and closed with his regular text with a far better impression than any time previously, and was loudly applauded—perhaps mostly for his bravery. It was one of the most extraordinary meetings ever known. The disrespect manifested to the Secretary was discountenanced by all the better portion, but could not be controlled.

Following him, Governor Cox and Charley Grosvenor were called out, and handled the crowd very well, and Congressman Willett was introduced. Grosvenor got into one snarl by referring to Hayes, and they shouted "fraud" at him. He got out of it by saying he thought at first they meant "frog," as he knew this was a frog town. As he closed a voice called, "Join the Nationals and you will be happy," and some one under the stage gave a blast on a big horn.

The Secretary was called on to-day at his hotel by very many, and with the exception of to-night, has been treated with every respect.

FUSION IN HUNTINGDON.

National Ticket Filled Up and Recommended to Democratic Voters.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 27.—The Democratic County Convention was held here to-day. John M. Bailey, Esq., was unanimously nominated for Congress, Mr. Jackson for District Attorney and James Smith for County Commissioner. These offices had been left vacant on the Nationals' ticket. A resolution was adopted recommending the Democratic voters to support the National ticket in the local fight, and it is understood the new party will throw a hearty support to the Democratic nominees for the two county offices named. The National candidates for Assembly are B. F. Fouse and Rev. M. P. Doyle. The latter is a minister of the United Brethren denomination, is a man of strong Democratic convictions, and exceedingly popular in the county. Mr. Fouse is an old time politician. The Nationals claim 1,800 votes in the county, and if they poll half that number, the success of the fusion ticket is assured in this Republican stronghold.

Mr. Bailey, our choice for Congress, was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is a successful attorney, and was one time in partnership with ex-Senator John Scott. He is a man of great personal popularity wherever known, and would poll a large Republican vote in Huntingdon county. Mr. Magee of Perry county, has the most conferees instructed in his favor in this district.

Does the World Move.

The Rev. John Jasper of Virginia, says, "De *sun* do move, for in the mornin' it shines on dis side ob de hous, whil in de ebenin, on dat side ob de hous. Now, ef he don't move, how come he dar?" Notwithstanding Mr. Jasper's logic, we yet believe the *world* moves. When Mr. Jasper's ideas constituted the popular belief, people thought that to die of small pox or cholera was simply fulfilling one of nature's laws. Now, through vaccination, small-pox is averted, while cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery (flux) and diarrhœa are readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. Does not such evidences tend to prove that "the world moves?" As an external remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, swellings, bites and stings of insects, the Compound Extract of Smart-Weed has no equal. Veterinary surgeons have also employed it with marked success."

Farmers' Headquarters.

Since the extensive firm of A. B Smith & Co, have been located at 41 Federal street, Allegheny, farmers have had ample facility to get the best of agricultural implements. Orders are also received here for repairing implements, which is done promptly at low rates. This firm, by fair dealing and excellent workmanship for a period covering over thirty years, has earned a reputation second to none in the land. It is not necessary here to enumerate the implements the firm have on hand, but suffice it to say the stock is so large and complete a farmer can get any implement he needs. The Smith mower and reaper is giving the greatest satisfaction to the many farmers who have purchased one. The firm will replace their mowers and reapers if they do not work as represented or refund the money. They will send a person to put such machines in order should they prove defective and not do what is represented.

Boarding and Sale Stables

of Frank McCoy & Bro., adjoins Fifth Avenue Hotel, formerly Hare's, 131 and 133 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Good accommodations at low prices.

Fifth Avenue Hotel,

formerly Hare's, is now under the proprietorship of Frank McCoy & Bro., who guarantee satisfaction in price and accommodation Located at 131 and 133 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dishonest Dental Employes.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott has discharged some of his assistants for reasons unnecessary here to mention. He will hereafter attend personally to certain minor details of his business, which he has heretofore entrusted to employes. tf

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS enjoys deservedly a world-wide reputation as being one of the best managed institutions for the relief of the ills of suffering mankind. In the present afflicted condition of the Crescent City it seems providential that its existence has been maintained during many years of political and financial distress by the liberal gratuities received through the famous Louisiana State Lottery Company. The drawings of this institution take place monthly on the second Tuesday, and for information address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. WW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32⅛	32¼	1,997
Reading	16¼	16⅜	864
Lehigh Valley	38⅜	39	100
P., Titus. & Buf.	3⅜	4	....
U. Cos of N. J.	126¾	127	....
Cen. T.	38½	39½	....
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	107	108	....
Pgh.,Cin. & St. L. 7s	88 cash.		....

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

A very exhaustive statement of paper money in circulation is presented by the New York *Financial Chronicle*, from which we gather the following: Total amount of currency in circulation during each year ending June 30 since 1869, including State bank circulation, National bank circulation, demand notes, legal tenders, one and two year notes, compound interest notes and fractional currency:

Year.	Currency.	Year.	Currency.
1860	$207,102,477	1870	$700,375,899
1861	202,005,767	1871	717,875,751
1862	333,452,079	1872	738,570,903
1863	649,867,282	1873	750,062,368
1864	834,718,984	1874	781,490,916
1865	983,318,685	1875	773,646,728
1866	981,904,685	1876	738,376,535
1867	826,927,153	1877	698,194,259
1868	720,412,902	1878	688,597,275
1869	693,946,056		

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Gold sold all the day at 100½. Borrowing rates at ¼, 1@3 per cent. Governments steady. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. The stock market was dull in the forenoon, but became heavy in the afternoon, with a steady pressure to sell at the close. A decline of ½@1¼ per cent. was most marked in St. Paul, Northwest and Lackawanna.

Transactions aggregated 70,000 shares, of which 1,700 were New York Central, 1,800 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 6,600 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 6,300 St. Paul common, 7,000 preferred, 2,800 Union Pacific, 7,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Michigan Central, and 2,500 Western Union.

Close—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Custom receipts, $380,000. Clearings $7,-000,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $271,000. Sterling Exchange and bankers bills 483½. Sight exchange on New York 487½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	107⅞	5-20s,'65	102¾
5-20s,'67	105⅛	5-20s,'68	107¼
New 5s	106	New 4½s	104⅜
New 4 per cts	100¾	10-40s, coups	108¾
10-40s	106⅛	Currency 6s	119⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	35	Tennessee new	33¼
Virginia new	21	Virginia, old	22
Missouri 6s	102¾		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co	93	C. C. C. & I.	27
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	32¾
Do preferred	34¼	Rock Island	115
Pacific Mail	18¾	St. Paul	30⅞
Mariposa	1¼	Do preferred	69
Do preferred	1¾	Wabash	14¾
Adams Ex	105	Ft. Wayne	95
Fargo Ex	88	Terre Haute	1¾
American Ex	48	Do preferred	2⅞
U. S. Ex	47	O. & M	7⅞
N. Y. Central	111¾	C. & A	80
Erie	16⅞	Do preferred	99
Do preferred	28	Del. & Lack	51¾
Harlem	138	A. & P. T. Co	26¼
Mich. Central	68¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	126	B. & Q	108¾
Union Pacific	64¾	H. & St. Joe	13
Lake Shore	65⅝	Central Pacific	105¾
Illinois Central	80¾	Union	105¾
C. & P	80¼	Land Grants	105½
N. W. C	35¼	Sinking Fund	103¾
Do preferred	66¾		

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, August 27.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; account, 94¾; 4½s, 105¼; 5-20s of '67, 106⅝; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 107⅜; Illinois Central, 81; Pennsylvania Central, 32¾; Reading, 16½; Erie, 17; preferred, 32½. Refined petroleum, 8¾d. Spirits turpentine, 22s 6d. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £8,000.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, August 28.—Rentes coupon, 77½f

ANTWERP MARKET.

ANTWERP, August 28.—Petroleum, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 8,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Beef—prime mess, 71s. American lard, 38s 6d. Long clear middles, 33s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, August 27.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British corn trade says the weather has been dull the past week. The rain fell every day, and much delay was consequently experienced in the harvest operations. In the earlier districts of the home counties land has been pretty well cleared of cereals, but in the same fields crops are still standing, while in the North a large proportion of barley is still uncut. In the South of England the barley crop appears to be to a great extent a failure. In the Midland counties where more favorable hopes were expressed prospects have changed decidedly for the worse. Scotch agricultural advices on the whole are favorable, both as regards wheat and barley, but as the weather has been broken and showery some anxiety is felt besides interruption to field labor. The recent heavy rain almost put a stop to threshing and the farmers marketed very little wheat at Mark Lane or provincial markets. Should wet weather prevail during the remainder of the harvest it is more than likely a substantial enhancement of values will take place, especially now that the French crop is seriously deficient and a marvellous yield of spring wheat in America is more than doubtful.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
August 28, 1878.

Trade was a little improved to-day to what it had been the past day or two. This refers mostly to transactions, as prices remain low and but few changes are taking place. The stock of some articles, including fruits, berries, etc., are in excess of demand, which will likely continue as daily receipts are large.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Receipts of apples are large, with a fair demand. Prices of choice apples are very firm. The demand for well flavored cheese, good makes, is better. Good Sweitzer of medium size is in good demand. Receipts of poultry large and prices weak. Parties shipping poultry should be careful not to overcrowd them, as not unfrequently some of them are found dead in the coop. In the line of fresh fruits the arrivals are large. Butter has shown some improvement over the former dullness, and "gilt edge" and extra choice brands may be reported in fair demand; anything inferior to the choicest stock moves slowly, because there is sufficient fine grade butter arriving to supply the demand, and the danger is rather that the market may become overstocked than otherwise. Receipts of eggs heavier. Demand light. Fresh receipts arriving in much better order than during the heated spell. At the same time, it is scarcely prudent for parties shipping from a distance to send their eggs by freight, the weather is scarcely cool enough to warrant risking the chances of delay. Held stock almost, if not entirely, unsaleable. Potatoes in good demand.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 75; common, 75c@$1 15; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@17c; choice solid, 15@16c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 7¾@8c, jobbing; 7¼@7½c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per ℔; in pails, 7½@8c,

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11@12c ⅌ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-℔ cases of 12 glass cups, per ℔, 13@15c.

FRESH FRUITS—Blackberries, 65@75c per bucket; watermelons, $18 00@30 00 per 100; peaches, choice $1 25@2 00; medium, 40c@$1 00; plums, $1 25@1 50 per bushel; pears, $2 00 per bushel; cantelopes, $8 00@10 00 per hundred; pineapples, $1 25@1 50 per dozen.

POTATOES—Prime Early Rose $1 50@2 00; on track, 40@55c. Sweets—Jerseys, $4 25@4 50, Baltimore, $3 25@3 50; Southern, $2 50@3 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per ℔, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 25@50c per bbl; cabbages per bbl., $1 00@1 50; onions, $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market is fairly active. Arrivals of wheat are increasing, as is also the demand. There is not much doing in corn. Oats, on the other hand, are in large stock and the demand is improving. Flour remains moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Choice amber and red old $1 00@1 03; white $1 03@1 06; new prime red and amber 95@98c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 45@47c; high mixed, 43@45c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@30c; mixed 26@27c; new 25@26c.

Rye—No. 1, 55@56c; new 52@54c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 00@2 25; Minnesota extra, $6 25@6 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis. $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $7 00@9 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt, $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the line of groceries the demand for sugars continues very good, and is daily increasing. Prices are firm, but stocks are generally large which will likely prevent any rise, and here and there a dealer can be found who believes there will be a decline. Coffees are firm, but there is not a large business doing. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	⅌ ℔	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio 20	@21 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio 19	@19½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio 16	@17 c	Standard A	@ 9⅛c
Java 25½	@27½c	Off. A	@ 9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8⅝@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's 19	@21 c	Ref Yellows	7⅝@ 8⅛c
Rio in bulk 17½	@20½c	Molasses do	7 @ 7⅝c
Java in pap's 27	@30 c	Cut loaf	@10¾c
Java in bulk 29	@30 c	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¾c
Young Hyson 25c	@1 00	Granulated	@ 9⅞c
Gunpowder 35c	@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial 30c	@ 80	Strictly ch	50@ c
Japan 25c	@ 75	Strictly prime	48@ c
Oolong 28c	@ 80	Prime	45@ c
Souchong 25c	@ 75	Fair	40@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	8 c	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$3 90
Prime	7¾c	S. S. Star, ⅌ box	6 65
Rangoon	6½c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 10
Starch.		Do N.Y. city, ⅌ bx	5 25
Gloss	6½@8 c	Extra olive do	3 00
Cornstarch	7½@8½c	German mottled do	5¾c
Spices (whole).		California, ⅌ box	4 00
Cloves	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs.	3¾@4 c
Cassia	28@32 c	Do as'ted pap's	5½c
Nutmegs	95@ c	Do as'ted ½ p'rs	6 c
Pepper	15@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple flv'rd	45c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Prime " "	45c	Stearine	10½@11c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Mould	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, ex. s. c. av. 18 ℔s and upwards	12	Mess pork	11 75
Do 14 ℔s and under	12½	Do. short cut	45
Do extra 10 to 14 ℔	12¾	Pcs. in bbl	12 00
Shoulders, s. c.	7½	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ⅌ ℔	—
Bre'kf'st bcn,	9½	Do., ½ bbls, ⅌ ℔	—
Dried beef in sets	15	Do, ref'nd in t'rcs	8½
do all flats	13½	" ½ bbls	9¾
do r & nkls	17	" bk'ts	9½
Beef tongues sugar cured ⅌ doz	6 75	Do. in 2-℔ tea pots	10½
Bacon shoulders, ⅌ ℔	6¾	" 5-℔ coffee do	10½
B, short r sides, do	8	" in 3-℔ pails	11
B, clear sides, do	8½	" 5-℔ "	10¾
		" 10-℔ "	10½

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—⅌ ℔, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ⅌ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1@1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 75.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ⅌ ℔, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4½c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ⅌ ℔, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackerel, ⅌ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $25; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ⅌ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 90; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ⅌ ℔, 8c; No. 1 herring ⅌ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ⅌ box at $2 10; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ⅌ mat; Valenties, 9½c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ⅌ ℔. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 9c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ⅌ box, $7 00@8 00. Lemons—Malaga, $8 00@9 00. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ⅌ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ⅌ ℔ for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59@61c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 52@55c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 54@55c; yellow do, 52@53c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ⅌ ℔, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 12@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
August 28, 1878.

The crude market is very dull and quiet, with prices ruling below a dollar. Refined is also weak.

CRUDE.

United, 99⅜@99¾c; shipment, $1 19⅜.

REFINED.

New York, 10⅜c; Philadelphia, 10¼c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10; country, 95c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—AUGUST 28—Cotton firm at 12⅛@12¾c; sales 445 bales; futures steady; sales 41,000 bales. Flour dull and nominal; less active; receipts 14,000 barrels; sales 16,000 barrels. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet but steady at $2 40@2 75. Wheat firmer; spring fairly active; winter receipts, 285,000 bushels; sales 878 000 bushels; ungraded red $1 02@1 08; No. 2 red $1 08¾@1 09½; No. 1 red $1 10½; ungraded amber $1 04@1 11; ungraded white $1 07@1 19½; No. 3 white $1 05; No. 2 white $1 09½@1 10½; No. 1, $1 18@1 20. Rye quiet but steady; western 60@62c. Barley nominal. Barley malt quiet but steady. Corn firmer; receipts, 235,000 bushels; sales 368,000 bushels ungraded 45@49c; steamer 48@49c; No 2, 49½@50c; Kansas 50c. Oats inactive; receipts, 97,000 bushels; sales 84,000 bushels. Corn—western mixed 26@33c; white western 27@36½c. Hay heavy and unchanged. Hops nominal. Barley quiet and unchanged. Sugar—fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses in fair demand and steady. Rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 98¾@98⅜c, refined 10⅜c; crude 6c. Tallow firm. Rosin steady. Eggs lower; western 17@17½c. Whisky firm and unchanged. Wool—market dull and heavy; domestic fleece 29@43c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Pork steady; mess pork $10 15@10 20. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles 6¼@6⅜c. Lard quiet but firm; prime steam $7 45@7 50. Butter steady and unchanged. Cheese heavy; western 6@8¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12½ asked. Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake dull and nominal at 16c. Pig iron dull and nominal; Scotch $21 00@23 50; American $15 00@17 00. Nails active and unchanged; cut $2 25; clinch $4 25@5 25

Chicago—AUGUST 28.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat unsettled but generally lower especially for cash; No. 1 red winter 94¾@95c; No. 2 do 94¾c cash and September; No. 1 Chicago spring 90¼c cash; No. 2 do 90c cash; 90⅛c spot; 89⅜c October; No. 3 77⅜c; rejected 60c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; 37⅜c cash; 38c September; 38¾c October; rejected 35c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; 21c cash; 21⅜@21½c September; 22¼@22⅛c October; rejected 16½c. Rye in good demand but at lower rates at 47½c. Barley in good demand but at lower rates; 98c cash; $1 00 September. Pork steady and in fair demand but at lower rates; $9 50 cash; $9 42½@9 45 August and September; $9 55@9 57½ October. Lard steady and unchanged at $7 12½@7 15 cash and September; $7 20@7 22½ October. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3⅜c. Receipts—Flour 6,000 barrels; wheat 242,-000 bushels; corn 479,000 bushels; oats 155,000 bushels; rye 35,000 bushels; barley 31,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 4,100 barrels; wheat 163,000 bushels; corn 492,-000 bushels; oats 163,000 bushels; rye none; barley 8,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—AUGUST 28.—Cotton quiet but firm at 11⅛c. Flour—demand fair and market firm; family $4 30@5 60. Wheat steady and in fair demand; red and amber 85@93c; white 90@95c; receipts, 23,000 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels. Corn in good demand and prime a shade higher at 41@43c. Oats dull at 22@26c. Rye in good demand at 51@55c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall $1 03@1 05. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; jobbing at $10 25. Lard dull and nominal; current make $7 12½; kettle $8 00@8 12½. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders $5 12½@5 25; short rib $6 05@6 07½ cash; $6 25 buyer September, short clear $6 25. Bacon quiet but steady at $5 75, $5 87½, $6 87½, $7 00@7 25. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 06. Butter in fair demand but only for strictly choice; low grades excessively dull; fancy creamery 22@23c; choice western reserve 10@13c. Linseed oil strong at 53@55c. Hogs dull for best grades; common $2 75@3 75; light $3 90@4 35; packing $4 10@4 50; butchers' $4 50@4 70; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 320 head.

Toledo—AUGUST 28.—Wheat easier; No. 2 white Wabash $1 07½; No. 3 do $1 05½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 07½; No. 2 do $1 04; extra white Michigan $1 08½; amber Michigan spot 98⅜c; seller August 98⅜c; seller September 98c; No. 2 amber 95⅛c; No. 2 red winter spot seller August 98⅛c; seller september and October 97⅜c; No. 3 red 92c; No 2 Dayton and Michigan red 98⅛c; western amber 97c; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 01. Corn dull; high mixed 40⅜c; No. 2, spot 40½c; seller August 40¾c; No 2 white 45c; rejected 39¾c; damaged 37c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights—wheat to Buffalo firm and active; corn do 2¼c; wheat to Oswego 5c; corn 4¾c; Kingston, wheat 4¼c; corn 4c. Receipts—Wheat, 88,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels; rye 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 116,000 bushels; corn, none; rye, 8,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan $1 08½; amber Michigan spot seller August 98⅜c; seller September 98c; No. 2 amber 96c; No. 2 red winter seller October 97⅛c. Corn quiet; No. 2 40½c bid; rejected 39¾c; sales of No. 2, 23c.

St. Louis—AUGUST 28.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling 11⅛c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat inactive but lower; No. 2 red fall 88c; cash 89c; 88⅞c September; 90⅜@91¼c October; No. 3 red fall not quoted. Corn—demand active; No. 2 34¼@34½c; cash 3⅛c; September 36½@36⅛c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 20⅜@20½c cash; 22c October. Rye firm at 48c cash. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork stronger at $10 25. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal at $5 50, 6 25@6 50. Bacon easier at $5 75, 6 00, 7 15@7 20. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; rye, none; oats, 6,000 bushels; barley, none.

Philadelphia—AUGUST 28.—Flour inactive and weak, but unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1 08@1 09½; amber $1 07@1 08. Corn firm; yellow 51@52c; mixed 50c. Oats—mixed western 27@20c. Rye 57@60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Butter inactive and steady; New York State and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extras 18@20c; Western Reserve 14@16c. Eggs weak and unchanged. Cheese quiet; western choice 7¼@8c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,600 barrels; wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 17,-000 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels.

Milwaukee—AUGUST 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¼c, but closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard new, $1 02; No. 1 do, 99c; No 2, 95½c; August, 95½c; September, 94⅜c; rejected, 57c. Corn quiet and easier; No. 2, 37½c. Oats declined ¼c; No. 2, 21c. Rye declined ½c; No. 1, 47½c. Barley active but lower; No. 2 spring cash, $1 02@1 03; September, 98@99c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork $9 50 cash and August. Lard—Prime steam $7 25. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 barrels; wheat, 2,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,100 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels.

Louisville—AUGUST 27.—Cotton firm at 11½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red 90c; amber and white 90@95c. Corn quiet but firm; white 45c; mixed 42c. Oats dull; white 26c; mixed 25c. Rye dull at 55c. Hay dull at $8 00@11 00. Pork firm at $10 50@10 75. Lard quiet and firm; choice leaf tierce $9 00; kegs $10 00. Bulkmeats firm at 5¼, 6¼, 6¾, 6½@6⅝c, for loose. Bacon firm at $5 87½, $6 87½@$7 12½; hams firmer but not quotably higher at $12 50@13 50. Whisky firm at $1 06. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Jobbing trade steadily improves, but less active with commission houses. Cotton goods in moderate demand but firm. Fancy shirting and Turkey red prints in fair request. Dress goods doing well. Men's wear woolens quiet. Low grade black silks fairly active and firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1878.

CATTLE.

In consequence of light receipts and encouraging reports from Philadelphia and New York within the past few days, the market has been pretty active and price have undergone no material change. The majority of the offerings, however, consisted of the common grade. To day about all were sold. The ruling quotations are as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 ℔s beeves	$5 15@5 35
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 ℔s beeves	4 75@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s do	4 25@4 50
Stockers, 700 to 900 ℔s	2 75@3 25
Bulls, cows and stags	2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

Since our last the supply of sheep has been scarcely equal to the demand and prices have advanced from 25 to 40 cents per cwt. We quote:

Prime, 100 to 110 ℔s	$4 15@4 35
Good, 90 to 95 ℔s	3 90@4 00
Fair, 80 to 95 ℔s	3 50@3 75
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	3 50@3 65

Lambs were selling at 3½@5¼c per pound as to quality.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were heavy, and they consisted mostly of the inferior kind. While good ones brought fair prices mean hogs were sold cheap. We quote.

Philadelphia hogs	$4 40@4 75
Yorkers	4 00@4 15

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, August 26, 1878.

CATTLE.

The supply was light and with an increased demand more active, at an advance too, than last week. Butchers held off for a time, unwilling to pay the advance, but finding they could do no better, that the demand was fully equal to the supply, they did the best they could, and by 11 o'clock there were but few remaining unsold. Sales were made at 6@6½c for extra butcher cattle; 5¼@5¾c for prime; 4½@5c for medium to good, and 3@4c for common. Bulls quotable at 2@3c. Veals, 4@5c. Fresh cows, $30 to $50 ⅌ head, according to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts were not so heavy as last week, and with an average demand, the market was firmer, and in some instances an advance may have been realized. Lambs sold at from 3½ to 5c per pound, and sheep at 3@4c, in a retail way, according to quality.

HOGS.

Sales were made in a retail way at $4 25@4 65; prime heavy corn fed, quotable at $4 80@4 90.

St. Louis—AUGUST 28.—Cattle quiet and unchanged for shipping, and only moderate demand for grass cattle, which is lower; prime to choice native shipping steers $4 90@5 25; fair to good do $4 25@4 75; fair to good grass native steers $3 25@3 90; fair to choice cows and heifers $3 60; fair to choice through Texan steers $2 75@3 30; cows $2 50@2 70; Colorado steers $3 75@4 35. Receipts 3,600 head; shipments 288 head.

Hogs fairly active: best grades better; light shipping $3 60@3 75: Yorkers and Baltimore $3 90@4 20; Bostons $4 25@4 40; butchers to select $4 40@4 60. Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 835 head.

Sheep steady and in good demand; fair to good muttons $2 70@3 10; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50; export grades $3 75@4 00. Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 550 head.

Chicago—AUGUST 28.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 9,500 head; shipments, 3,900 head; good heavy active and strong at $4 40@4 75; mixed very dull and 10c lower, $4 00@4 20; light steady at $4 15@4 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 1,200 head; prime shipping steady $4 90@5 25; medium shipping steers dull and lower at $3 90@4 50; butchers' slow and steady; cows $2 80@3 30; bulls $2 00@2 35; steers $3 00@3 60; western cattle 10c lower, $3 10@3 60; Texans slow at $2 80@3 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 360 head. Market quiet and easy at $3 40@4 40.

New York—AUGUST 28.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 3,370 head. Market opened with an advance of ¼c per lb from closing rates of Monday. Further receipts of seventy car loads checked an advance, and before the close the improvement was lost, and a number of carloads remained unsold. Shipments alive to-day and to-morrow 525 head.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 9,400 head. Market weaker; 3½@5c for sheep and 5@6¼c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts, 5,480 head; nominal figures, $4 40@4 60.

Cincinnati—AUGUST 27.—Hogs dull; common $2 75@3 75; light $3 90@4 30; packing $4 10@4 50; butchers' $4 50@4 60; receipts, 805 head; shipments, 226 head.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids			Magn'sc alc	75	@1 00
—Acetic	12	@ 18	Do Carb	35	@
—Citric	73	@ 78	Manna ℔	50	@ 55
—Oxalic	18	@ 20	Morph sul	3 80	@
—Sulph	2¾	@ 4	Nutmegs	90	@ 95
—Tartaric	55	@ 60	Oil anis ℔	2 60	@2 90
Alcohol g	2 12	@2 25	Castor ℔	14	@ 16½
Aloes.			Cinamn ℔	1 20	@1 40
—Cape	22	@ 16	Cloves ℔	2 60	@2 80
—Socot	65	@ 75	Cod liv'r	2 25	@2 50
—Am Carb	22	@ 24	Lemon	2 80	@3 30
—Am Aqua	6½	@ 10	Neatsfoot	75	@ 95
—Annatto	50	@ 55	Olive gal	1 75	@2 00
Ashes.			do qts doz	5 00	@10 00
—Soda	3½	@ 4½	do pts doz	2 80	@3 50
—Bal Cop	45	@ 50	Origan ℔	50	@ 80
Bay Rum	2 50	@3 50	Pepprm ℔	2 80	@3 30
Bark.			Rosmry ℔	1 00	@1 50
Cassia	27	@ 30	Sassafras ℔	60	@ 75
—Cn'h'rd	2 25	@2 40	Sp'rm gal	1 60	@1 75
—Cinch pl	1 00	@1 10	Tan'rs gal	44	@ 50
—Cinch c'm	35	@ 70	Wh'le gal	60	@ 75
Black Lead.			Winter'n ℔	2 60	@2 80
—Amer'n	4	@ 6	Opium ℔	2 25	@
—E India	11	@ 12	Pl Paris	3 75	@4 00
—German	6	@ 8	Potass.		
Blue Mass	47	@ 50	Bichr'm ℔	17½	@ 20
Blue Vi'tr	8½	@ 10	Chlorate	24	@ 28
Calomel	75	@ 78	Iodide ℔	4 00	@4 25
do Eng	1 50	@1 60	Quinine	4 00	@4 25
Camphor R	32	@ 35	Rosin ℔	3 00	@3 50
Canthrs		@1 50	Root.		
Ca'm Gb	27	@ 30	Genti'n ℔	9	@ 12
d. R	37	@ 40	Gin E I ℔	10	@ 12
Cal'frm ℔	88	@ 94	do Jamca	23	@ 24
Cochineal	78	@ 85	Ipecac ℔	1 70	@
Con Lye	3 75	@4 00	Jalap ℔		@ 70
Copperas	1½	@ 2½	Liquorice ℔	12	@ 14
Cubebs ℔	26	@ 28	Rhubarb	1 50	@2 00
Cudbear	25	@ 35	Sarsaparilla	35	@ 40
Em'y E ℔	8	@ 10	Seneca ℔	62	@ 70
Ether Nit	38	@ 42	Valeri E ℔	38	@ 40
do Sulph	65	@ 70	do Ger ℔		@ 25
Ex Lgw ℔	12	@	Sal ammon	15	@ 17
Liq Cal's	35	@ 40	Seeds.		
Italian ℔	25	@ 30	Canary ℔	4½	@ 5½
Sicily ℔		@ 20	Hemp ℔	4½	@ 5½
Fust'c ℔	3½	@ 4	Cardam	2 50	@2 80
Gal's A℔		@ 28	Mustard		@ 12
Gum.			Senna A	24	@
—Arabic s'ts	25	@ 27	do E I	22	@
—do select	38	@ 45	Soap cast	9½	@ 12
Myr'h T℔	50	@ 60	do white	15	@ 19
Shellac ℔	24	@ 33	Sugr l'd ℔	25	@ 28
Hoffm'n A	48	@	Turp sp'ts	33	@ 35
Indigo M	90	@1 10	Varnish.		
do S F	1 00	@1 10	Copal gal	90	@1 75
Iodine ℔	5 40	@5 80	Japan gal	60	@ 85
Jun Ber ℔	7	@ 9	Dam'r gal	1 35	@1 60
Logw'd ℔	2½	@ 3½	Ven red ℔	1½	@ 5½
Madder ℔	11	@ 14			

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—AUGUST 28.—Wool firm for all kinds delaines and combing selections. Dealers up pretty close, and there is not now much available stock for manufacturers; 37@39c for coarse; 40@45c for good desirable lot combing and delaine. Clothing fleeces dull. Prices rather unsettled, as sales can only be forced at low prices. Medium fleeces—More inquiry for them than other grades at 25@27c for unwashed; 35@37c for washed Ohio and Pennsylvania; from X to XXX 35@38c; Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire fleecing 32@35c.

Philadelphia—AUGUST 27.—Wool continues quiet with moderate business at nominally unchanged prices.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, in the city of New York, is an institution for the care of the aged and feeble under the Good Sisters and for the cure of those under their care. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, by advice of their medical adviser, Dr. Kerrigan, directs its use in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, swollen joints of the hands or feet: for it always cures.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR GILES,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial bottles 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

MARRIED.

MUNN—POOR—On Thursday evening, August 22, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, Forty-third street, by the Rev. L. McGuire, Mr. EDWARD MUNN to Miss MELZIE J. POOR.

VOLLMER—DUNN—On Wednesday morning, August 28, 1878, at 9 o'clock, by the Rev D. O'Connell, at St. Paul's Cathedral, WM. F. VOLLMER and ALICE E. DUNN.

DIED.

HACKE—On Monday night, August 26, 1878, at the First Reformed Parsonage, Greensburg, Pa., Rev. NICHOLAS P. HACKE, D. D., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

RYAN—On Tuesday, August 27, 1878, at 11 A. M., MAGGIE, wife of Daniel Ryan and daughter of John and Mary Connelly, in her twenty-sixth year.

CORCORAN—On Thursday, August 22, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., OWEN CORCORAN, father of James J. Corcoran, at his residence, No. 34 High street.

YOUNG—On Thursday, August 22, 1878, at 10 P. M., SARAH A., widow of Jesse W. Young, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

PIEPER—On Thursday evening, August 22, 1878, at 11 o'clock, LOUISA FRANISKA, eldest daughter of August and Barbara Pieper, aged four years, ten months and seventeen days.

DRIPPS—August 25, 1878, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., OLIVER BLANCHE DRIPPS, only daughter of O. R. and Innie Dripps, aged three years, ten months and seventeen days.

MILLER—On Sunday evening, August 25, 1878, at ten o'clock, EMMA, wife of William H. Miller, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

STAIB—On Sunday, August 25, 1878, JOHN STAIB, aged forty-three years

HUGHES—On Sunday afternoon, August 25, 1878, at 4:40 o'clock, EBENEZER LLEWELLYN HUGHES, aged forty-nine years.

RODGERS—Friday, August 23, 1878, near Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, Capt. C. R. RODGERS, Co. A, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, son-in-law of the late Alex. Chambers.

EUWER—On Sunday evening, August 25, 1878, JANE EUWER, in the eighty-third year of her age.

COUCH—August 26, 1878, SIMON COUCH, at his residence, Scott township, Allegheny county, Pa., aged seventy-two years.

McKEE—On Monday evening, August 26, 1878, at 7:10 WILLIAM McKEE, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

HILL—On Tuesday morning, August 27, 1878, at 4 o'clock, ROBBIE HILL, son of Thomas and Mary Hill.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JEHU P. SMITH, Sewickley.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL R. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN B LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES G. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 36th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
WILLIAM DICKSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
R. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

COMMITTEE MEETING—

The Democratic County Committee will meet at headquarters, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, at 11 A. M. on SATURDAY, August 31st, to take into consideration the report of the Chairman on the appointment of Secretareys.

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
Chairman County Committee.

au28-30&W

Dr. Quincy A. Scott,
278 PENN AVENUE,
Received the Centennial Medal and Diploma FOR FINEST DENTAL WORK.

SPECIALTIES. } PAINLESS EXTRACTION, PAINLESS FILLING, FINEST WORK, LOWEST PRICES.

☞ The Best Teeth in the World for $8 PER SET on vulcanite, whalebone and patent base. Warranted better than any made elsewhere for $12 and $15.

WHITE GOLD

Preserves the natural teeth as well as gold, and only costs $1 per filling. Inserted only by the patentee, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and without pain.
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